PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,439—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC
Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905, Saturday, 4 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
18th Mar.	ARABIA	7993		
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7917		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7942
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	8600
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7993		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
KARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	31st March 1905,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,590	Fiaschi	29th April "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.
B. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th May 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 360	Rs. 195
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar, 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th March at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on SUNDAY, the 12th March, at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 13th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 11th March, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cregliotto	5,895	9th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,156	20th " "
*† MARQUIS JACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	25th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo.	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905,

† Will call at Piume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 433, Saloon Rs. 611

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	31st March.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette "Steam Press.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINNING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

CIGARETTES
MADE FROM
FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS" in Tins of 50	At Rs.	5-10 p.M.
HUMMING BIRDS, in Packets of 10	"	5-0 "
BUTCHAS, in Packets of 10	"	3-8 "

We guarantee the Cigarettes to be FREE from any ADMIXTURES, and can recommend them to all Smokers of VIRGINIA CIGARETTES as comparing most favourably with Cigarettes costing double the above Prices.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION
to Bona-fide Purchasers.
TO BE HAD
of all Respectable Dealers, and
WHOLESALE OF
THE MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
AGENTS WANTED.
LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.
ADVERTISING MATTER FREE.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE,

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,
MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON.
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD,
Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER,

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37	8
REFILLS for above	"	5	0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS
FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF

HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

CONTINUED UNABATED SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

OUR SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE VERY LATEST CONTINENTAL ACT.

"THE DOG CART AND THE DOGS"

TRAINED AND INTRODUCED BY

MRS. T. F. FITZGERALD.

THE DOG CART SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR MRS. T. F. FITZGERALD by the FORT CARRIAGE WORKS.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.

REMEMBER

THE LAST SIX NIGHTS.

THE LAST SIX NIGHTS.

of the GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.

WRESTLING.

GRAND WRESTLING COMPETITION

On TUESDAY NIGHT 14th Inst.

BY SOME MEN OF THE YORK REGT.

Box Office at :—SOUNDY & Co.

Tickets for all other parts may be obtained daily at the CIRCUS from 9 to 6.

By arrangement with the Railway authorities the last Train for Bandra and Stations north up to Andheri will leave Church Gate Station 15 minutes later and will STOP at MARINE LINES.

BOMBAY 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

TUESDAY, 21st MARCH, 1905, (HOLIDAY.)

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on TUESDAY, 14th March, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 9th March, 1905.

BOMBAY 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 18th MARCH, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY closes at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 13th March, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 9th March, 1905.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members will be held at the Club house on THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1905, at 7 P. M., to discuss a subject which will be brought before it.

By Order,
F. MORRIS, Major,
Secretary.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCLUDING THE METRE GAUGE LINE.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN THE TIMING OF TRAINS ON THE BROAD GAUGE SECTION FROM 15TH MARCH, 1905.

WITH a view to maintain an improved connection with the CALCUTTA MAIL TRAINS at BEZWADA the present Time Table of Broad Gauge Trains will be ALTERED with effect from WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1905.

The Timing of the Down and Up Mail Trains will remain the same as at present.

The Timings of the Up Mixed Train which leaves Bezwada at 13 for Secunderabad and of the Down Mixed Train which leaves Secunderabad at 18-30 for Bezwada remain the same as at present.

The present Up Mixed Train which leaves Bezwada at 22, arrives at Secunderabad at 13-10 and Wadi at 1-15 will be cancelled and a new Mixed Train running in connection with the Calcutta to Madras Mail will leave Bezwada at 5-0, Dornakal Junction at 9-45, Kazipet Junction at 13-45, Bhongir at 17-3, arrive at Secunderabad at 19 and leave at 19-20, arrive Hyderabad at 19-42 and leave at 20 and arrive at Wadi at 2-40 to connect with the G. I. P. Railway Passenger Trains.

A Local Mixed Train will leave Secunderabad at 7-35, arrive Hyderabad at 8-0 and leave at 8-20, arrive at Vikarabad at 11-12 and leave at 13-2 and arrive at Wadi at 16-40 to connect with the G. I. P. Railway passenger trains.

The present Mixed Train which leaves Wadi at 21-45 will leave there at 21, arrive at Hyderabad at 4-15, leave there at 5-0, arrive Secunderabad at 5-25, leave there at 6-30, arrive at Bhongir 8-20, and leave at 8-43, arrive at Kazipet at 11-15 and leave at 11-40, arrive at Dornakal Junction at 14-15 and leave at 15-3 and arrive at Bezwada at 19-15 to connect with the Madras to Calcutta Mail Trains.

The present Mixed Train which leaves Wadi at 4, arrives at Secunderabad at 12-20, will leave there the same as at present, arrive at Vikarabad at 10-18, leave at 10-30, arrive at Hyderabad at 13-53, leave at 14-10 and arrive at Secunderabad at 14-35 and be cancelled there.

The Trains on the Mineral Branch have been arranged so as to maintain connection with the Trains running on the main line.

METRE GAUGE.

The present Mixed Train, which leaves Hyderabad and Secunderabad at 18-0 and 19, will leave there at 18-15, and 19-15 arrive at Manoharabad at 21-7 instead of 20-52 and leave there at 21-17, the same as at present.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.

Secunderabad 15th March, 1905.

ESTATE OF ADOLF SCHLESINGER DECEASED.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the late ADOLF SCHLESINGER, formerly a merchant trading in India who died at Hoia in Vienna, in Austro-Hungary, on the 17th day of March, 1903 are requested to send in their CLAIMS, with one month from THIS DATE to Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Solicitors for the Administrator, at the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received Notice and no Claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to pay the Administrator the amount due to the Estate.—Dated this 18th day of February 1905.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for JOHN CUTHBERT GRENSIDE BOWEN, Administrator in Bombay of the Estate of ADOLF SCHLESINGER, deceased.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Kennedy Sea Face, on TUESDAY 14th March, 1905, at 5-30 P.M. to transact the following business :—

1 To receive, adopt and confirm the Directors' Report, and the audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1904.
2 To Sanction the payment of a Dividend,
3 To Elect Directors,
4 To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year,
5 To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

J. H. COOKE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 13th March, 1905.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 16 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 195 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S.S. "AXENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 13th March, 1905.

NOTICE.

B. SAKHARAMJI & Co.

WITH reference to the Notice appearing in this Paper, on SATURDAY, the 11th Inst. over the Signature of L. N. RATHI, the statements made therein are FALSE. The Business of B. SAKHARAMJI and COMPANY belonged to my client alone, and still belongs to him, and L. N. Rathi who was admitted by my client as his partner, has NOW NOTHING TO DO with the Firm.

J. P. DASTUR.
Solicitor for K. M. KADAM,
Trading as B. SAKHARAMJI & COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MERRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MERRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th March 1905, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1906, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1905, to 31st March 1906.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A BUNDLE OF KOOPAN CHINA RAW SILK.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Nagindas Foolchand and Girdharlal Maganlal alias and Manilal.

T. O. 271-274—4 bundles Koopan China Raw Silk.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, hat-stand, cupboards, chest-of-drawer.

1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp and Sons.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycle by different makers,
1 rubber-tyred wheel dog-cart,
1 second-hand vis-a-vis,
1 strong-built office shigram,
1 light dog-cart,
The property of a gentlemen having no further use.
1 miniature office brougham in good order with a silver grey Arab horse steady and serviceable,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the sole executor of the late Nawab Sirdar Dilar Jung Bahadur, G. I. E., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public auction, at the Old Secretariat Building (Ground Floor), Apollo Street, Fort, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., the remaining property consisting of a very handsome large wooden pedestal with 8 small pedestals with a large size figure of Venus and Cupid by Prefforick gold Soheider with 4 bronze figures of Neptune, Neriad, Butterfly (broken) and Bee, piano, gas bracket lamp, gasolene hanging lamps, cotton mattresses and pillows, rich cut glass gas chandeliers and globe lamps, silk satin mattresses, napkins, table cloths, yellow floor broad cloth, 1 case 20 volumes International Library, bed curtains, large number of garden plants in pots and tubs, &c.

Also at 3-30 p.m., 1 English built rubber tyred wheel Victoria in good order, 1 Rubber tyred wheel Doctors brougham, 1 Handsome and Fast bay Waler Mare 14-3 going in harness.

Also in the compound of the Old Secretariat Building a large quantity of rafters, planks, bamboo, &c.

The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo, Street, Fort, close to James Pearse & Co.'s Restaurant, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture consisting of hanging wardrobes, chests-of-drawers, dining, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, cushioned chairs cabinets, arm and without arm chairs, screens, sideboards sofas, large iron bedsteads with mattresses, glassware crockery, lamps, &c., the property of the late L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as mahogany dining table in 6 pieces, marble top large sideboard, drawing-room sofas and chairs lined velvet, cabinets, office tables, large book-case, single and double almyrahs, celestad, gas and kerosine cut glass lamps, cottage piano by Marcks & Co., kaliasope detective camera, rubber tyred vis-a-vis, dogcart, English built rubber-tyred victoria, grey waler horse and grey Arab horse going in harness, patent leather single harness, gram boxes, gold watch by James McCabe gold chains, &c., the property of a deceased gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY the 27th instant at 2 p.m., the property of the late HUGH MONIE, Esq.

1 Rubber tyred steel wheel Victoria with lamps and a bay Horse and harness.

1 Pair bull dogs, 1 pair foxterrior dogs, 1 Surat she-goat and 3 fowls.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 13th March 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 144 BALES RANPUR COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th March, 1905, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Jutha of Messrs. Breul and Co., and by their order and on account and at the risk of Mr. Manilal Khetshi, of Sanand, the following bales of cotton :—

M. K.—54 S. P. bales of Ranpur cotton.
H. H.—90. S. P. bales of Ranpur cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 13th March, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Mr. Silas F. Sassoon Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the "Retreat," Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill; next to "Strachey House," the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order by "Benjamin," plated-ware, glass and crockery ware, Persian and Brussels carpets, table ornaments, one very handsome English built 1 seat fashion victoria suitable for single or pair by "Kesterton," one handsome strong English built ordinary fashion victoria suitable for single or pair by "Kesterton," one handsome strong English built landau by "Fulker" in very good order, one pair of handsome strong fast trotting chestnut walers both g.s in single and double harness sets of English brass mounted single and double harness, a collection of chaises and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY the 27th March next at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean Road Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture made to order by "Benjamin" and Mackenzie," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome carved side board and dumb waiter, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square in piano by "Brimswead" in very good order, first rate pictures and oleographs rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one large size English cooking stove with copper boiler for hot water one handsome strong French-built Victoria in very good order, one Madras-built strong victoria made to order by Simpson and Co "nearly new, one very handsome strong bay waler gelding 8 years 15-1 high, one strong bay waler mare 15 hands 8 years, both go in saddle and harness, one Curzon cart with a Deu Waler mare regularly ridden and driven by a child, a collection of choises and rare plants in tubs and pots &c. &c. the property of H R Dunk, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th March 1905.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Situations Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARQUES & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR, Apply for particulars to BAPOO SHERKAR at Head office, WAI, Branch Offices, Panchgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar.

WANTED an experienced CLERK conversant with Book-keeping, correspondence and having a general knowledge of office routine, good and clear handwriting essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects, Special Class for select pupils, Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET well-furnished BUNGALOW off Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st April to end of October. Apply to E. SCARPA, Austrian Lloyd's.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1905.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms;—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days (from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 3 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminal.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 23 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

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REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

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BED SHEETS,
PILLOW CASES,
MATTRESSES.

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CAWNPORE :
Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
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ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

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STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager

Esplanade, Road Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 12,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

[illegible] business transacted.

[illegible] allowed on deposits.

Other particulars obtainable upon application.

H. F. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903.....£ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 .....£ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903 :—

Policies issued (Net).....5,613 for £1,790,062
Surplus on Transactions for above period .....£ 309,955
Annual Income £1,232,120
Assets £8,686,942

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large requisites. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch, Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Re. 1.

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BY the MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY CHARTERED administering the Territories of Manica and Sofala, East Africa an

EXPERT AGRICULTURIST

to take charge of Government Agricultural Department and Experimental Station. He must be scientifically trained and possess experience of tropical and sub-tropical agriculture, capable of recording accurately and scientifically the progress of agricultural and horticultural experiments, drawing up reports upon the same, and of collecting and classifying agricultural statistics. Knowledge of Portuguese or French desirable.

Salary £40 per month for first two years with quarters, and travelling allowance, 10/- per diem, when travelling.

Applications, stating name, nationality, age whether married or single, detailing qualifications and previous experience and accompanied by copies of Diplomas or Certificates of Agricultural Societies, copies of references or certificates in support of character and qualifications and medical certificate of fitness, should be sent in not later than the 31st March 1905, to

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MANICA AND SOFALA,
BEIRA, East Africa.

The passage to BEIRA of successful applicant will be provided.

FOR SALE.

NEW English Square LANDAUS, with steel and wooden rubber-tyred wheels; Ralli CARS, with wooden Rubber-tyred Wheels; second-hand English CANOE LANDAU, with wooden Rubber-tyred Wheels, and other Carriages.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
Carriage Builder,
Girgaum.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
21, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ASTHMA DIABETES AND FEMALE.

DISEASES are CURED SOONER by our Specifics than by any other Cures. Try and be convinced. Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 respectively. H. COONDOO, Esq., Hughly, writes :—"Your Specific for ASTHMA has cured my dying wife completely. The Rev. H. DAVID, Madras :—"The Medicine for DIABETES, you sent me was found to be very effective." Dr. H. M. TANNARY, M. D., Hasnadana :—"A Lady patient of this place took your Medicine and was perfectly cured."

For detailed account of treatment and testimonials please address

J. C. MOOKERJEE & Co.,
The Victoria Chemical Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

AN OPPORTUNITY

FOR

CRICKETERS

AND CRICKET-LOVERS.

A PAPER SOLELY DEVOTED TO INDIAN CRICKET!

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, every MONDAY specially devoted to Cricket in India.

The supplement will be entitled

"INDIAN CRICKET"

A WEEKLY RECORD OF THE GAME

and will contain brightly written notes and comments on the Game.

It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country.

No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular.

For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt.

Old records have been lost sight of, while fresh ones have in a great many instances altogether escaped notice owing to the fact that there never has been a journal exclusively devoted to the game and that the best Cricket has only been dealt with sketchily by existing sporting papers.

"INDIAN CRICKET"

will supply a long-felt want and as it is being offered at a

NOMINAL RATE

it should meet with extensive support.

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Rs. 12 PER ANNUM (with Postage)

OR ONE RUPEE PER MONTH,

Subscriptions are now being registered.

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HARVEY'S

REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION, or Curb Bottle. Rs. a.
The Remedy for Bony Enlargements and Deep-seated Lameness .....Per bottle Rs, 3-12 and 5 0

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The Remedy for Wounds and Sores, ... Per bottle 1 14

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" " " " ..... Without Ball 2 4

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For renewing the Hair on Injured surfaces, ... Packet 1 2

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AT THE . . . .

"TAJ" HOTEL

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

there is more convenience and comfort than in any other hotel in the East.

The whole place has been fitted up regardless of cost, and everything the traveller is likely to require is found within its walls.

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TURKISH BATH NOW OPEN.

FROM 7 A. M. TO 7 P. M. for GENTLEMEN,

SINGLE TICKET (including Shampoo)..... Rs. 3-8

BOOK of 12 TICKETS Ditto ..... „ 30-0

TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY NOW OPEN

FRENCH and ITALIAN Specialities as served in EUROPE.

FRENCH and ITALIAN PASTRY.

THE TAJ MAHAL ICE CREAMS are unsurpassed.

Orders taken for WEDDING CAKES and PARTIES CATERING--

The Hotel has special facilities for undertaking CATERING for LARGE PARTIES in Upcountry and for DINNER PARTIES in Bombay.

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CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

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BEYNON'S ASTHMA REMEDY.

A new cure for Asthma, Catarrh. Hay Fever, Influenza, and Ordinary Colds.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Place a teaspoonful on a plate and after having lighted it inhale the vapour arising from it until relief is effected. Be careful not to burn it where there is any draught.

It will be found that relief will be obtained in a very short time.

8 as. per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
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FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH

BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 10.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£91 5-8	= + 1-8
2½ do. Rentes	£100 1-2	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 5-8	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 5-16	= unchanged
2 months hence	27	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	59 1-4	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19 1-2	= — 2
Berlin „	20·48 1-2	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4·86 3-4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-8 per cent	= do
4 „ „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 1-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= — 1-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 20,00) at 1s 4 3-32d

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 1-2 quiet.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 76
Yellow metal 6 3-4d
Tin Plates 11s 4d
Bar Iron Belgian £4-16-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £9-17-6
Basic Steel Bars £4-17-6

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 6 1-2d buyers

WHEAT—
White Karachi 29 7-8 value

RAPESEED—
Brown 35 3-4 done A-M dull.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold mutilated tone easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3-4

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 60,000
Gold do	£ 70,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 90,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·19 — 2, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May	
4·03	4·05	
—3	—3	
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug**
4·07	4·09	4·09
—3	—3	—3
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov**
4·10	4·11	4·12
—3	—3	—3

Receipts at U S Ports	21,000 bales
Do. last year	7,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 „
Do. do Continent	14,00) „

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7·90 unchanged.
Futures, month of March	7·40 + 3 1-2
Do. do. July	7·45 + 2½

* Advanced owing to firm Cables.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 5-16 unchanged.
Futures, month of June	7·34 + 3
Do. do. Sept.	7·13 + 3
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 10th March, 1905 :—

Cotton	12,613 bales.
Wheat	7,117 cwts.
Linseed	27,832 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,332 „
Gingellyseed	4,192 „
Poppyseed	74 „
Groundnuts	777 „
Castorseed	1,352 „
Rice	12,697 „
Myrabollams	7 592 „
Cottonseed	16,979 „
Mowrasseed	13 „
Gram	3,107 „
Jowar	5,755 „
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MARCH 11.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 1-16d to 3-32d
Bank Demand			1s. 4 3-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s. 4 1-4d
Do 6	do	do	1s. 4 11-32d
French Francs 3	do	do	171
Marks 3	do	do	138 3-4 to 39
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight	135 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do	190,
Japan 90	do	do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·1
1st Settlement	99·2

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 2 9th	March	1·2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do	do	do	8 do
Bank of Bengal do	do	do	8 do
Bank of Madras do	1st	do	7 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone easier.		Rs.	a. p.
Ready		6	4 0
Forward ... April-May		6	6 0

Rapeseed.—Tone easier.

Brown Cawnpore. Ready.		6	3
Do Forward April-May		6	4
Yellow Cawnpore. Ready		6	10
Do Forward April-May		6	12

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready		7	1
Forward April-May		7	6

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready		28	8
Forward April-May		30	0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone, firm.

Howree Khandeish	„	15
15 per cent Mixed	„	14-8
25 per cent.	„	13
50 per cent	„	12
Black Kutnee	„	36-8
Yellow Ringenghat	„	51

WHEAT.—Tone.

White Delhi Ready		4	10	0
Do do	Apl.-May.	4	9	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Quiet but steady.
Estimated sales ..... bales 6,000
Imports ..... „ 20,000

Mar.-April		April-May
4·03		4·05
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·6	4·03	4·8
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·09	4·10	4·11
	Nov Dec	
	4·11	

COTTON.—The market is slightly steadier but the business passing continues on a limited scale, exporters doing very little and mills only buying quietly. The "Satta" market is steady and business has been done at Rs. 202 to 203 for good Broach 15-25th March delivery.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.)(Ry. terms)	168	159	...	25 March
Bengals, M G Ry terms	175	165	...	do
Sind-Punjab M G.	175	165	...	do
Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.)	179	173	...	do
Khandeish do.	...	169	164	do
Jalgaon do	...	171	166	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	180	174	...	do
Karanja do. do do.				do
Akola do. do. do.				do
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	189	183	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	184	180	...	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	189	183	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	201	199	...	do
Do. do		199	15-25	do
Dharwar (S.-G)		194	25	May
Westerns		182		do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggur	...
The Manchester Market has been	firm.
2½ per cent Consols	91 5 8
2½ per cent Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent Rupee Papers	66 5 8
Bar Silver	27 5-16

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The Manager of the Bombay branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., has received a wire from the head office announcing that at the fiftieth ordinary shareholders meeting held at the Head Office, Yokohama, on Friday, the Bank declared a dividend of 12 per cent. adding to Reserve Fund yen. 300,000), (raising it to yen. 10,320,000) and carried forward to next account yen. 520,000. The Bank has opened a Branch Office at Port Arthur.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 11.

Saturday.—Pressure has fallen briskly in the North-West Frontier districts, and briskly to rapidly in the central parts of India. The depression in Gujarat yesterday has advanced eastwards, and has coalesced with the depression lying over the North-East Peninsula. Rain has fallen in Baluchistan, Assam, parts of Bengal and a few light showers in the Central India plateau. Dibrugarh reports 1 inch, Chittagong 1/2 inch, Quetta, Sambhar, Durbhanga, Purnea, Dinagpur, Patna, Dhubri, Gaubati, Tezpur and Sibsagar 1/4 inch. Rain is probable during the next 24 hours in North-East India and fine weather generally elsewhere.

SIMLA, MARCH 12.

Sunday.—Parometer has fallen slightly to briskly in North-East India. Depression in Central Provinces yesterday has moved eastwards, and is deepest to-day over North-East Peninsula. It has given light to moderately heavy rain in North-East India, Chittagong, reports 4 inches, Sangor Island 2, Narayanguni, Cherrapoonjee, Silchar, Barisal, Mymensingh, Shillong half an inch. The weather is likely fine every where during the next 24 hours except in North-East India, and in Upper and Central Burma, where rain may be expected.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 11TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has further decreased briskly to rapidly at most places. The barometer is now '05 to '09 below the average in Sind, Gujarat, Berar and Central Provinces and at Malegaon.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Ratnagiri and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 8° to 21° in defect in the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi and Jaipur and 8° in excess at Bhavnagar Para and the minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Veraval and Indore. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah and Bellary and the lowest 47° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Punjab and Rajputana an at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jamnagar Veraval, Indore, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Masulipatam and Colombo.

Rain in light showers fell at Allahabad, Jhansi, Jaipur and Neemuch.

Weather is slightly unsettled in Gujarat, Berar, Central Provinces and the northerly portion of the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 10th March 1905.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	Inches 29·914
Temperature of the air	degrees 75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·0
Dew Point	68·2
Relative humidity of Air	0 76
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 83·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·6
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, NW, WNW, NW., NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 234

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDRS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.
Bombay, March 13, 1905.

1 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders. Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

2 Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, March 13, 1905,

1 Orderly Sergts for the week.
No 1 Coy—Sergt Lenahan next for duty Sergt D A Pinder.
No 2 Coy—Sergt T S Dawson next for duty Sergt T Brooks.

2 The following drills will take place this week :—
No 1 Coy—Tuesday at 6·45 a.m., Wednesday at 9 p.m. and Thursday at 6-30 p.m, Town Hall Compound.
No 2 Coy—Thursday at 9 p.m. Colaba North Fort 6" B L Gun Drill.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4th March, 1905.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1904-05	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 4th Mar., 1905 by Council Bills	£21,382,895
	By Gold	nil
3	Amount remitted in excess over Estimate	£5,382,895

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use, The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOWACK—March 12, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Olive, the much loved daughter of James and Ellen Bowack. Funeral will arrive at the Sewree Cemetery this evening at 5-30. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—February 22, the wife of A E Clarke, Engineer, Balaghat Gold Mine, of a son.
PROCTOR—March 7, at Cuddalore, South Arcot, the wife of the Rev F Owen Proctor, M A, Chaplain, Indian Service, of a daughter.
WALL—February 28, at Dharmsala, Punjab the wife of Captain A C Wall, 7th Gurkhas, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SWANZY—TONNOCHY—March 7, at All Souls' Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev M W Rugg, Chaplain, Henry Hubert Swanzy (Royal Army Medical Corps), eldest son of James Swanzy, late of Connaberry, Castleblayney, Co Monaghan, Ireland, and of Mrs Swanzy, "Everina," Kimmage Road, Co. Dublin, Ireland, and Jessie Struan, youngest daughter of the late Major Vallance Tonnochy, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

DEATH.

FOX—February 9, at 37, Radcliffe Gardens, London, S W. Michael Fox.

CHIRETTONES,
TABLETS
OF
SACCHARO CHIRETTINE
each containing 3 grains of the Remedy.
TONIC & FEBRIFUGE,
Three grains are equal in effect to one grain of Quinine,
Dose as a Tonic.
One or two Chirettones (3 to 6 grains) twice or thrice daily alone or dissolved in a little water or wine and water. 10 drops Tincture of Steel may be added when the system is much weakened.
DOSE AS A FEBRIFUGE.
Three or six Chirettones according to the violence of the attack and as the stomach will bear it. In Ague it should be given every 3 hours during the intervals between the paroxysms.
Re. 1, per Bottle of 100.
Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
Sassoon House—BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m., High water, 2-51m. 3-46a. Low water, 9-9m., 9-22a.
Western India Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 9-15 p.m.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February was 1,312, daily average 46·8 ; total of new admission, 638, Parsis 297, Hindus 280, and other castes 65. The number of children vaccinated was 257.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Arrangements have been made to celebrate the silver jubilee of the Theosophical Society, Bombay branch, which was established twenty-five years ago. Meetings will be held in the rooms of the Society and in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at both of which Colonel Olcott will preside, and addresses will be delivered.

TATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE ENDOWMENT FUND.—Eighteen properties, yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,25,000, have been made over to Government to form the endowment fund of the Tata Research Institute. Should the income exceed the estimate, it will be added to the fund ; but should it fall short of the estimate, the income of Rs. 8,000 of the Bandora Khar Road property will be added to it.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. W. B. GREEN AND CO.'S—The band will play during the dinner hours to-day :—

March	Light of Foot ..... C Latan
Overture	Fra Diavlo ..... Auber
Valse	Sympathetic ..... E Mia scapo
Selection	Fiordella ..... L Stuart
Descriptive Patrol	The Panic Brigade ..... Hyddleton
Valse	In Southern Seas ..... G Silvesto
Cake Walk	Brooklin ..... Thurman
Galop	Fizz ..... H J Tinney

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the members of this Society was held on Saturday afternoon in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobi Talao, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker presiding. The meeting confirmed the minutes of the last meeting held on the 11th of February, 1901, and appointed a sub-committee to revise the rules of the Society. Two auditors to audit the accounts of the Society were appointed and several members were nominated for election. A paper on "Technical Education for India" was then read by Mr. Ardeshir Burjorjee Master, Foreign Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers and Foreign Student of the City and Guilds Technical College, London.

AMENDMENTS IN THE MUNICIPAL ACT.—The Bombay Ratepayers' Association have appointed a Committee with a view to make arrangements for calling a public meeting of ratepayers and forwarding a petition to Government against certain amendments proposed to be made in the Municipal Act. The Committee consists of the President of the Association, the Honorary Secretaries Dr. Ardasir Dadabhoy Modi, Mr. Joseph Baptista, and Mr. Hurderam Nanabhai Haridas, and also Messrs. Munmohen dass Ramjee Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kashinathjee Messrs Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Jassawalla, Khursetjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, etc. The public meeting will be convened in April next.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Bhagwan Ganesh, a Hindu mason, aged thirty-five years. The evidence showed that on Wednesday last the deceased, his brother Kamram and some others were engaged in laying a pavement in Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, when Kamram went to a house near the Roman Catholic Cathedral, opened the main gate and entered the compound of the house with a view to lay stones there. One Issa Heera, who looked after the compound, stopped him and told him not to go there as the premises were used for religious purposes. Issa then abused Kamram and the latter returned the abuse. Issa thereupon went inside, brought a wooden lamp stand and raised it to strike Kamram. The deceased just then came up to separate them, when the blow fell on his head. He dropped down unconscious and was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he died. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to concussion of the brain caused by the blow inflicted upon him by Issa under such circumstances that the act of Issa amounted to voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—A social gathering was held under the auspices of the St. Xavier's College Association in the new College Building on Saturday evening for the purpose of bidding farewell to the Rev. Father William Shapter, S.J., late rector of the College on the eve of his departure for Europe. A large number of ex-students assembled Framroze A. Vakil made a short speech in which he spoke of the excellent character of the Rev. Father Shapter. He then on behalf of the ex-students presented to Rev. Father Shapter a souvenir, which consisted of an artistically decorated album containing Indian scenes. Father Shapter in receiving the gift made a suitable reply. On Sunday a photograph of Father Shapter was taken with all the ex-students, who were present at the gathering. Before the group was photographed Mr. Vithal Shantaram Sauzgiri delivered a speech in which he reconsisted the many excellent qualities of Rev. Father Shapter by which he had made himself popular during his ten years' connection with the College as professor of English literature and his two years' connection with the St. Xavier's College Association as its father and founder.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—His Excellency the Governor left Rajkot at 12-30 on Tuesday last, by a special train with his Staff and the Agent when the platform was full of Durbaris and Europeans with a sprinkling of Parsees, and Hindoos. The train arrived at Junagad at 14-40, writes our Bhownagar correspondent, and the armed police presented arms and the band played. His Excellency shook hands with the Nabob Saheb and the Diwan Saheb and Mr Gopal, the Private Secretary late Revenue Commissioner of Bhownagar, and conversed with the party until the train departed. The special reached Malia at 16 o'clock where all the arrangements were made to convey the party to Gir. The arrangements made by the Railway authorities were perfect. Lunch was taken in the train when the speed was slowed down. Sporadic cases of plague occur in Bhownagar and the people are leaving the affected places. The Parsee Anjuman of Bhownagar telegraphed to the Maharaja at Rajkot congratulating him on the bestowal of the title of K.C.S.I. On the 9th inst. the Parsees were present on the platform when the special train arrived at 7-30 a. m., and presented the Maharaja in the Durbar hall with an address. After the conclusion of the ceremonies, he was garlanded. Sweetmeats were distributed in the gaum and to the children of the schools which were closed.

SAILANA NOTES.

MAJOR H. B. PEACOCKS the Political Agent Malwa, is expected to arrive at Sailana on the 16th instant from Dhanipipla and Sarvan "en route" to Rutlam, writes our correspondent. The Political Agent will stay here for a couple of days. His Honour will hold a Border Court at Panchalvasa, a village of Banswara State in Mewar, on the 11th inst. Of late, a dispute has arisen between the Rutlam and the Sailana Durbars regarding a piece of land at Dhanesra under Sailana. This case is to be decided by the Border Court. Mr. Musley will represent the Rutlam state, and Mr. Sunderlalji, State Vakil, and Mr. Harisingji, the Police Superintendent, will appear on behalf of the Sailana State.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji K. C. I. E., Raja Sahib of Sailana, left here for Ajmere on the 7th inst., to join the Mayo College Committee. His Highness will probably return by the 12th.

The weather has improved considerably since my last report. The sky is clear and the wind is more settled and agreeable. Delightful warmth has supervened and as the Holi holidays are approaching, the cold will entirely disappear.

ROADS IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read in your issue of yesterday, with interest and pleasure, a letter from "A Visitor" who points out the desirability of constructing a road leading from the Bandora Ghodbander Road (near the Santa Cruz Station on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Line) to Danda and connecting the village of Chuim of which I am a resident. I endorse your correspondent's remarks heartily. Were the proposed road carried out, we shall undoubtedly have a short cut, we shall be spared the long journey we have daily to make to the Bandora Station, Santa Cruz is rising in importance and Danda is a large fishing village and Chuim is not a small village. It has, moreover, a good scenery and the suggested road will certainly be a step in the right direction. Moreover, the European residents of the Palli Hill who take a long way through Palli, Khari and Ghodbunder Roads to go to Santa Cruz, Andheri &c, for morning exercise either in carriages or riding, will, if the road, as suggested by your correspondent, be constructed, find more comfortable and closer through the airy open plains called the 'Durabjee Khar".—YOURS &c.,

A CHUIM PASS HOLDER.
Chuim, Bandora, 10th March.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court, on Saturday, heard a suit filed by Hansraj Morarji against Ranchoddas Dharsi for specific performance of an agreement for the sale of a plot of land situated at Ghat Cooper. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants. The plaintiff's case was that by an agreement dated the 11th September last, the defendant agreed to sell a piece of land, measuring about six to seven thousand square yards at the rate of Rs. 1-8 per square yard. Defendant now said that the plaintiff was bound to take a large plot, admeasuring from twelve to thirteen thousand square yards, which, the plaintiff said, he never agreed to do. In the written statement, the defendant put forward his case to the effect that it was distinctly understood that the plot of land to be sold was to be a rectangular plot, as shown in the plan. That land, measuring from six to seven thousand yards, was only to be sold was a mere conjecture on the part of the parties ; and was not an integral or an essential term of the contract. Without prejudice to these facts, the defendant further said that he had signed the agreement under a mistake, which not only would give unfair advantage to the plaintiff, but would involve unforeseen hardship on the defendant. The price agreed to be paid was also grossly adequate.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.]

THE WEATHER TELEGRAMS.

IT is gratifying to see that the Government of India are not above small economies even in the demoralising atmosphere of big surpluses. Their latest plan for turning an honest penny is to charge newspapers a monthly fee of ten rupees for the daily weather telegrams, hitherto supplied free of cost from the Meteorological Department at Simla. That report has, in any case, to be sent to various officials all over India, and for many years past copies have been given locally to the daily papers. This means that the Meteorological Department is debited a certain sum monthly by the Telegraph Department, the money thus going out of one pocket of the Government into another. It is a paper transaction and hurts no one ; but in future the Meteorological Reporter will be in the proud position of showing "earnings" to the extent of a few thousand rupees annually. In the case of large towns like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras each with its half dozen daily newspapers European and Native, the Meteorological Reporter's ten rupees will be almost clear net profit. One official message only will go to each of these towns and the local telegraph office will merely have to make out the number of copies required for the subscribing newspapers. At the Simla end short telegram only will have to be written in the Meteorological Department daily and sent for Despatch to a number of addresses, a list of which will be provided for the guidance of the Telegraph Office. No reason is given for the change of system but it is understood that the Meteorological authorities consider that too many Native newspapers are now on the "free list," and that the principle of supplying them gratis with new of the weather is altogether a wrong one. The Government have apparently accepted this view, though it might have been thought that their policy was to encourage the Native journalist to publish at least one accurate statement daily. In return for the ten rupees which newspapers are asked to subscribe it is promised that the daily message shall be sent at 12 30 p. m. instead 2 p. m. and that it should be classed as "urgent" ; and in the elegant phraseology of the official announcement, "the length of the telegram will be shortened" by the omission of details of purely scientific interest. Could it not have been at the same time that the telegram would be telegraphed ? We congratulate Lord Curzon's Government on having tapped a new source of income.—"Pioneer."

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1905.

WAR AND PEACE.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN has maintained his reputation as a strategist. The annals of war contain no more daring plan than that of Marshal Oyama, and to the admiration of the world its execution succeeded so far as to surround the Russians. The enterprise involved a tremendous risk, but the Japanese Commander-in-Chief has had ample opportunity of estimating his enemy, and he seems to have allowed something for inferiority. During the progress of the enveloping movements of the past fortnight, Kuropatkin severely tested the Japanese arc where it seemed to be weakest, but against siege guns and the superiority of the Japanese troops, he was unable to prevent the completion of the circle around him. That the result, on the telegrams before us, has not been the Russian Sedan, any more than was Liaoyang, is testimony to the desperate courage with which the Russians must have fought, and the skill with which Kuropatkin must have directed them. In no other war has greater heroism been displayed than has been exhibited by the troops on both sides in this campaign. But while the Japanese are inspired by a fanatical patriotism and a confidence born of continued success, the Russians with no great cause to inspire them are fighting against the demoralization of repeated failure. In these circmstances the confidence of the Russian troops in General Kuropatkin must be supreme to enable them to respond to the tasks imposed upon them. It is true that, surrounded, the Russians would fight with the courage of despair, but with a less resourceful and stubborn Commander it is doubtful if they could have escaped annihilation. The stars in their courses fight against General Kuropatkin, but again he has extricated his main army from a trap which threatened his total destruction. In this escape we see the pupil of Skobeloff and the man whose daring courage in perilous enterprises won the admiration of the "White General," a generation ago. But what of the cost? Between those two messages, "I am surrounded" and "Our armies are now out of danger" what has happened? Kuropatkin's complete message conveying the information of his present safety is like a sigh of relief. "Our retreat has been most dangerous, but thanks to extraordinary efforts" the great peril which threatened him has been averted. Until fuller details be received, we can only conjecture the events of the dozen hours or so between the despatch of the two messages. Apparently the Japanese exhausted by the exertions of the past fortnight were unable to check the retreat of the whole mass of the Russians who have, however, suffered heavily and shed many prisoners and guns and large quantities of stores in their flight. It has been a fighting retreat and the details of the losses will show whether, after all, it has been but a Pyrrhic victory for the Japanese. The Russian losses up to Thursday morning are declared to have been 65,000, a total which must have been greatly increased before Kuropatkin could send off his telegram of Friday evening announcing his successful withdrawal. We have indeed a terrible picture of the Japanese pouring a deadly hail of shell into the confused masses of the retreating enemy. And it may be that General Kuropatin's latest despatch indicates a premature conclusion. It is unsafe to base any predictions regarding the continuance of the War upon this latest shattering defeat of the Russian armies. But it may be noted that the telegrams regarding overtures for peace and the Russian contradictions convey no new information. Statements almost identically similar to those in to-day's messages were published in the home papers more than a fortnight ago, when the Japanese enveloping movement was beginning. It is not unreasonable to assume that the result of the fortnight's fighting will be to redouble the efforts of the peace party and to incline the Tsar towards the counsels of those who urge the hopelessness of the War.

OUR GUNLESS ARMY.

THE agitation carried on in the Press at Home against the dilatoriness of the War Office in providing guns for the Army has provoked the Secretary of State, Mr. Arnold-Forster, into offering an explanation and an apology. It takes the form of a letter which is addressed to Mr. James FitzAlan Hope, M.P. for the Brightside Division of Sheffield. Mr. Hope was Private Secretary to two Post Masters General, but never had any intimate concern in the War Office. But he appears to have been asked to write a letter to the Secretary of State for War, in order to afford him an opportunity of explaining to the country his position in regard to the gunless condition of our army and to show how far he is not personally responsible. Mr. Arnold-Forster does not attempt to deny the urgency and importance of the re-armament of the artillery and frankly admits that the Field and Horse artillery guns, which were designed so long ago as 1883, though "good of their kind" have become obsolete. This fact he attributes to the effluxion of time and by reason of the improvement which has taken place in the guns of the principal military nations. The right honourable gentleman seems somewhat surprised to find that the existing 15-pounder and 12-pounder guns of the old type which form the greater part of the equipment of our batteries are "even less effective than they were when first produced" and that the prolonged and arduous service demanded from the guns during the South African War has undoubtedly diminished the efficiency of such as have not yet been relieved." The War had no sooner broken out than the defects of our guns made themselves apparent and it was quite early in the day that officers commanding batteries found their guns outclassed by those of the enemy. This lamentable state of affairs was impressed upon the War Office at the time and formed one of the principal grounds upon which the charges of inefficiency levelled against the War Office were based.

Mr. Arnold-Forster does not defend his predecessors in office. He owns the need for re-armament during the South African War and that as far back as the first month of 1900, the Director-General of Ordnance proposed to appoint a Committee to enquire into the question of the re-armament of the Field and Horse Artillery and in February of that year the Secretary of State approved the proposal. In March the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts, then in South Africa was asked to furnish information for the guidance of the Committee—but it was not until the middle of January of the following year that the Committee which was supposed to be eager for that information was appointed. The first report of the Committee was presented in May, and it took two whole months to formulate the conditions which were considered essential for a new gun. Not until over two years after the defects of the armament had been discovered were designs for a new gun invited. Two years and three months elapsed before orders were given to the Vickers, to Elswick and the ordnance factories for sample guns and three years before the Committee was able to recommend that four experimental batteries should be ordered. The Secretary of State does not appear to have thought this delay very serious; all the same, he offers some sort of an explanation. He pleads that the whole of the work was new and the materials had to be tested and patterns approved. The manufacture "naturally occupied some months," but actual trials were begun "as early" as September 1903. Later, after extensive trials of the timbers and wagons, the Committee reported that certain important alterations were necessary for the purpose of giving strength. The 30th March 1904 had been reached before the equipment was finally recommended for adoption. "It is perfectly obvious, therefore," writes Mr. Arnold-Forster "that the War Office was thoroughly alive to the need for re-armament so long ago as 1900; that having recognised the need, it took immediate and practical steps to meet it." "Thoroughly alive" and "immediate" are scarcely appropriate terms for application in this case, but Mr. Arnold-Forster would have us believe he thinks they are; for he adds: it is apparent that the department neither received nor required the stimulus of popular criticism and advice to induce it to perform this essential duty. He will not have it that there has been any undue delay and no apathy in carrying out the recommendations of the experimental Committee—an observation which amounts to nothing more or less than begging the question.

The time which was occupied was long enough to have re-armed the entire army. Any other power would have done it in a quarter of the time. But even now the War Office is in no hurry. By the end of the present month we are promised 126 guns and carriages with the necessary rounds of ammunition. By July, we are promised fifteen additional batteries, but not until the end of March 1907 can we expect to have 161 batteries re-armed with 966 guns with the full complement of ammunition and spare parts, and even then fourteen batteries will still remain in possession of the old guns. We shall be indeed fortunate if we do not require them for active service long before that date and, if we do not need to fire them against an enemy, it will be a good thing for us, for by the date the whole of the artillery has been re-armed it is highly probable we shall have been left behind by some other Power and it will again be discovered that the armament of the Horse and Field batteries is obsolete. Mr. Arnold-Forster by an ingenious method of calculation makes out that from 1900 to 1908 is three years. But unfortunately for him his statements are in black and white, and it would be useless hereafter to plead that he had been misheard. However, after having denied any delay for which he was responsible, he tells us that there was some delay in the production of the larger guns owing to the necessity for experiment. There was some delay in consequence of a difficulty arising at an agreement with two firms as to their rights in the designs. And doubtless, if Mr. Arnold-Forster made further enquiries, he might discover that there had been several others. It would have been as interesting search and have led to surprising discoveries. But the Secretary for War prefers to close his communication with reference to what he calls an absolute misapprehension. He tells us that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has always shown himself as conscious of the importance of re-armament as the Army Council itself. No action on the part of the Exchequer has caused any delay up to the present time, or will cause any in the future. Mr. Arnold-Forster is a brave man to stand godfather to the Treasury.

IMPORTANT CRICKET CHANGES.

WE publish elsewhere an official notification received from the Honorary Secretary for cricket, Bombay Gymkhana, bearing on several important changes that have been made in connection with the Parsee-Presidency matches and setting at rest all doubts regarding the claims of the Hindus to a match with the Presidency. Although there may be a difference of opinion among local cricketers regarding the change of date for the Parsee-Presidency match, we congratulate the Gymkhana Committee on their decision in the matter. As far as we can see, the monsoon fixture with the Parsees had absolutely nothing to commend it, for the whole conditions were subversive to good and interesting cricket and, moreover, the European cricketers were, in most cases, very greatly handicapped in having to play on a slow sticky wicket after the hard fast up-country wickets to which they were used and on which they obtained all their practice. Regret there will doubtless be at the abandonment of the time-honoured monsoon fixture, for reasons more or less sentimental, but we think it will be generaliy recognised that the change was necessary and has been made in the interests of these annual matches. The climatic conditions in the rainy season, quite apart from the cricket conditions, were all against the European players, and for this reason if for no other, the change is one that will be welcomed by most cricketers. Furthermore, the match will be played under more equal conditions in the cold season which will largely add to its interest. Perhaps the most interesting feature in the resolutions passed by the Gymkhana is the fact that the Hindus are to be given a match with the Presidency in the cold season in the same week as the Parsee match. It will be noticed, however, that the choice of the Hindu team is to be confined to the Presidency proper and the Western Command, which, as far as the Hindus are concerned, in depriving them of the services of Madras players like Jayaram Seshachari and Narayana Rao, and Northern India players of the calibre of Shama Charan and Maneckchand will considerably lessen their chances. The absence of the above mentioned players will also to some extent detract from the interest of the match. But on the whole, we think the Gymkhana Committee have acted very wisely in deciding to limit the selection conditions governing the Hindu fixture. In the first place, an "All India" Hindu Eleven, if it were at all representative, would be far too strong a side for a Presidency eleven to cope with; and secondly, it is in every way best that as much local interest as possible should centre round the match by selecting players with local reputations. We congratulate the Hindu cricketers on having obtained the wish nearest their hearts and look forward to an interesting series of matches between them and the Presidency and, perhaps, also, in the near future, the Parsees. The agitation, begun a couple of years ago in favour of cold weather cricket, has been completely successful as a result of these changes, and in future the cricket season proper in Bombay will be duing the cold weather months, although, of course, the monsoon season will continue to have an interest for club cricketers. Bombay by the new arrangement, which will give practically eight months cricket in the year, can now justly claim to be the chief cricket centre in India.

THE Viceroy will probably visit Pusa on his way up to Simla to see the progress made there and examine the proposals for buildings.

THE Report of the Police Commission with the Government of India's Resolution thereon will probably be published at the end of this week.

ELECTRIC fans are shortly to be supplied in the first and second class carriages on the Bombay-Calcutta Mail.

THE REV. CHARLES HOPE GILL, M. A., who has been local Secretary of the Church Missionary Society at Allahabad since 1898, has been designated as Bishop of Travancore.

IT is stated that H. H. the Gaekwar, with his family, leaves for Europe by the mail steamer of the 1st April next. Mr. Hardinge, Dr. Ballabhoy, and Rao Bahadurs Mohitai and Nimaye accompany the party.

THE Select Committee on the Paper Currency Bill have accepted the suggestions made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that not more than two crores should be invested in sterling. The invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve in India will remain at ten crores of rupees.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will proceed to Barisal district next week, accompanied by Mr. Hare and the Revenue Secretary, to look into the experiments connected with land records and the panchayat system, with reference to the inquiry now being made by Mr. Savage.

THE death is announced of Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich, who retired from the Madras Civil Service in 1890. He shot himself in a lavatory in Trafalgar Square during a fit of temporary insanity; the autopsy revealed that his heart and brain were diseased.

THE Madras Government have decided to discontinue experiments in the cultivation of the edible date. It has been found that the climate of Southern India is nowhere suitable to it, being for the most part too humid and tropical. It is probable that the Punjab would be more suitable, but evidently Madras is not the country for the edible date.

EVERYBODY knows the way the gentle Baboo drops his definite article, and some good stories have been told of the "faux pas" he has made in consequence. When H. M. S. Glory was visiting the Straits a man called upon a certain Government office, and demanded audience of the Tuan Besar. He was not in. A similar enquiry as to the presence of the Secretary received the same answer. The chief clerk, the sub-chief-clerk, the sub-under-nether-chief-clerk and the rest of them were all "t'ada." "Where on earth have they all gone to?" cried the visitor. "Gone to Glory, Sir!" was the startling reply.

THE Sixth International Congress of Applied Chemistry is to be held in Rome in the spring of 1906, under the patronage of the King of Italy; and a Section for India has been formed, we believe, for the first time. Major C. H. Bedford, D. Sc., I. M. S., at present on special duty under the Finance Department, Government of India, has been appointed President of this Indian Section and has, we understand, been requested to select a representative Committee of Chemists in India, which will include Mr. A. Pedler, F. R. S. (formerly Professor of Chemistry, Calcutta Presidency College); Colonel Euan Geyzel (Chemical Examiner to Government, Madras); Dr. Leather (Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India); and other well-known chemists in India. The Indian Section ought to be a particularly interesting and important one, as there are many subjects dealt with by chemists in India which lie altogether outside the experience of their European fellows. Furthermore, the bulk of work disposed of every year by our Government analysts alone is not only very considerable but of great practical interest, commercially and scientifically. The results of their labours are unfortunately, as a rule, buried in annual and other reports, which are practically inaccessible to scientific workers in Europe. The Congress will thus afford a good opportunity for placing before European scientists the results of much excellent work in India, which would otherwise be more or less overlooked. The formation of an Indian Section of this International Congress is clearly a recognition of the yearly increasing importance of Indian commercial and scientific operations. The previous International Congresses of Applied Chemistry have been quite the most important Chemical Congresses held hitherto, and the standard of the contributed papers has been high.

THE ROMANOFFS' SCAPEGOAT.

THE GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.

IN bygone days, before the voting of civil lists had come into fashion, every Royal and Imperial family in Europe had its scapegoat, some one member at the mention of whose name even well-trained courtiers exchanged significant glances and deprecatory smiles. Thus the Romanoffs are only keeping up the traditions of the past in having their own special scapegoat; and it is quite in accordance with the fitness of things that their scapegoat, the Grand Duke Vladimir, should be, as he certainly is, mediæval rather than twentieth-century in character. Had Vladimir Alexandrovitch lived a few hundred years ago instead of now, he would certainly have made his mark in the world, and might possibly—nay, would probably—have done good rather than harm. A great lawgiver he would never have been, nor yet a spreader of sweetness and light but he might have been a great warrior—a great conqueror if born to the purple, or a successful rebel leader if born not to rule but to be ruled. For he is quite of the stuff of which, in more robust ages than these, popular heroes were made and the very qualities which are now counted unto him as vices would then have been reckoned perhaps as virtues. His boundless energy, for instance, which has rendered him his whole life long a veritable thorn in the flesh to his slothful relatives, might then have rendered him the idol of the whole nation and what is now called his brutality would then, no doubt, have been called his strength.

A MEDIÆVAL TYRANT.

Quite recently, on the subject of the shooting down of the St. Petersburg strikers, the Grand Duke Vladimir has afforded the world a curious proof of how little he has in common with this humanitarian century of ours. It is an open secret, says a writer in "The World" that the Tsar was quite wild with grief and indignation when he heard of the St. Vladimir's Day proceedings and that, with the single exception of the Grand Duke, every member of the Imperial family, as every member of the Government joined with his Majesty, not only in bitterly regretting these proceedings, but in regarding them as a gross political blunder, if not a political crime. For, quite apart from any outraged sense of humanity they might have, they realised that the day for street massacres is past, and that the world now looks askance on Governments that cannot keep order, even in their own capital, without having recourse to the wholsale slaughtering of men, women, and children. They knew that all Europe would at once profess itself scandalised at what had taken place on St. Vladmir's Day, and would rend the very firmament—as it did—with cries that barbarism was rife in Russia, and that Russians were on a par with Turks, nay with Servians, in point of civilisation. This they, as Russians, found, and no doubt still find, terribly hard to bear; they all keenly resented the disgrace brought upon them, and some of them denounced in no measured terms the Grand Duke Vladimir for having brought it. The Grand Duke, however, was taken completely by surprise; he gazed—so at least it is said—at his friends and relatives in sheer amazement when they began to indulge in complaints and lamentations; and when they spoke of disgrace, he laughed aloud, He simply could not understand what they were talking about; for to him it seemed the most natural thing in the world to shoot down people who dared remain in the street when once they had been told to go home. To this day it is a profound mystery to him why there should have been so much fuss made about the killing of mujiks; and this not because he is at all a cruel man by nature, but merely because he views life from the standpoint of, say, one of our own Plantagenets, and therefore cannot grasp at the fact that mujiks are human beings, or that whether they live or die can be a matter of any importance.

In his young days Vladimir Alexandrovitch was counted the handsomest man in all Russia; and he was (and still is, when he chooses) as charming as he was handsome. His manners are singularly attractive, combining as they do the gracious dignity of a "grand seigneur" with the kindly sympathy of a friend. Then, in spite of his antiquated notions, he is an extremely able man—he had always more brains than all his brothers put together. He is a strong man, too, in his way; there is no touch of the weakling about him, nothing that smacks of vacillation, nerves, or scruples. On the contrary, he always knows exactly what he wishes for; and if he fails to obtain it, it is not because of any consideration he shows for those who stand in his way.

THE PATERNAL EXAMPLE.

The Grand Duke is not of the sort to make excuses; but if he were, he might fairly urge that much of the responsibility for the disreputable life he has led rests on his father, Alexander the Second, to whom he was devoted, and who set him just about as bad an example as a father could set a son. One of the Grand Duke's early experiences was to see his father's mistress openly installed in the Winter Palace, where the voices of her children as they played could be heard by his own mother, his father's wife. And to this woman, whose presence in the palace was not only an insult to the Tsaritsa, but an outrage on common decency, he was called upon to show deference, and even affection. The society into which he was launched while still a boy was corrupt to the core; and if his own life soon became (as it did) a public scandal, it was not because he was worse than those around him, but only because he chose, through sheer perversity, to flaunt before the eyes of the world evil doings which they would have taken good care to conceal. Even in those days he ranked as a general scapegoat; and whenever it became known that any peculiarly outrageous episode had occurred, it was taken for granted at once that he was its hero.

HIS AMBITION.

Vladimir Alexandrovitch was already thirty-four when his father was murdered, and up to that time he had devoted himself entirely to pleasure. Then a change came, though whether due to the pinch of poverty, or the prompting of ambition, it would be hard to say. The pinch of poverty was certainly felt as soon as Alexander the Second's purse was no longer there to draw from, for the Grand Duke is boundlessly, recklessly extravagant, and he is married to a wife as extravagant as himself. The prompting of ambition, too, was felt, no doubt; for if Alexander the Third was "removed"—and in the early days of his reign there seemed every reason to expect that he would be removed—there would only be his three sons, all of whom were threatened with consumption, between Vladimir and the crown. Besides, possibly the Grand Duke had some hope that Alexander the Third, whom he always looked upon as a fool, would, if pressure enough were brought to bear on him, stand aside and allow him to take his place. Be this as it may, he began trying to make his influence felt in politics; and, what was still more dangerous, to pose before the army as its natural leader. He soon became immensely popular among soldiers of all degrees—so popular that, when the Tsar gave to the Grand Duke Constantine certain estates which Vladimir had hoped to obtain for himself, he replied by assuming the air of a military dictator. The result was a violent quarrel between the two brothers and the Grand Duke was banished from Russia. He was summoned back after a time, but only to be banished again when it was found that he and his wife were revealing State secrets to Bismark. From that time he was too well watched to have any chance of doing further harm, so long, at least, as Alexander the Third was alive; but when Nicholas the Second became Tsar, things were changed, and he again began to play a role in St. Petersburg, one fraught with disaster for his country. He has been openly accused in Russia of deliberately spreading unfounded rumours among the peasants for the express purpose of exciting hatred against the Tsar and the Tsaritsa, and rendering them objects of contempt. He has been openly accused, too, of helping to bring about the present war against Japan, and of stirring up disorder in Russia so as to have the chance of acting as the saviour of society. What truth there is in these accusations it is not for foreigners to judge; for them it is enough to note that all peace loving Russians agree in regarding Vladimir Alexandrovitch with quite peculiar horror and mistrust—a fact that explains, perhaps, why the Terrorists should have chosen to spare him while killing his brother, the Grand Duke Sergius.

KUROPATKIN ESCAPES.

BREAKS THROUGH THE CORDON.

TERRIBLE TALE OF LOSSES.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Fushan was occupied last night.

Fighting continues on the northern heights round Fushan.

Many Russian guns, including practically all their heavy ordnance, have been captured.

Marshal Oyama reports that the enveloping movement, practised for some days past, has completely succeeded.

Most fierce fighting continues in the vicinity of Mukden. A great number of prisoners have been taken, besides enormous quantities of arms, ammunition and supplies.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Despatches from General Kuropatkin, dated the 9th inst., state that no serious attacks had been made on the south-west fronts to-day.

The Japanese are concentrating their attacks on the north front and continuing their northward movement. They have also occupied Kaisan, twenty versts east of Mukden.

A further despatch dated the 10th instant, says :—"The retreat of all our armies began last night. There was no fighting, but rifle and cannon fire lasted all night."

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that a telegram from General Kuropatkin believed to have been despatched early yesterday morning, by a messenger to Tie-ling, has reached Tsars-Koe-Selo in which he states laconically : "I am surrounded."

The Official report puts the Russian losses, up to Thursday morning, at 65,000.

LONDON, MARCH 11, 2-20 P.M.

The Russians continue their retreat northwards.

The Japanese are hanging on both their flanks pouring in shells into the disordered masses, inflicting severe losses, and it is believed they cannot escape a disaster of the first magnitude. The whole army is hungry, exhausted and demoralised.

LONDON, MARCH 11, 8-5 P.M.

Reuter from Tokio says the Japanese on Friday surrounded the Russians to the east and north of Mukden, and a detachment by forced marching from the Hunho between Mukden and Fushan seized Puho, thirteen miles north of Mukden and are now endeavouring to annihilate the remnant of the enemy.

LONDON, MARCH 11, 9-5 P.M.

General Kuropatkin wiring at six o'clock yesterday evening says "our retreat has been most dangerous, but, thanks to extraordinary efforts, our Armies are now out of danger."

The following telegram was received on Friday night from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay :—

In the direction of Hsingking, the enemy on strong positions near Tita had, for several days, been offering obstinate resistance but eventually was dislodged therefrom on the morning of the 9th instant, and our detachment is now pursuing him while another detachment in the direction of Machuetun also continues to advance towards Fushun constantly pursuing the enemy.

In the direction of the Shaho, in the districts south and east of Mukden, the enemy is making a stand on strong positions on the left bank of Hunho, and we are now attacking him.

In the districts west and north of Mukden, the enemy is desperately resisting and the fiercest attack is now proceeding.

On 9th instant, a duststorm was raging and observation was entirely hampered.

The following two telegrams were received on Saturday morning :—

Our troops occupied Mukden at 10 a.m. on Friday. Our enveloping movements since some days have proved a success, and a battle of the bloodiest character is now proceeding in various places near Mukden.

Our detachment occupied Fushun on the night of the 9th instant, and is now attacking the enemy, who is posted at a corner of the height north of Fushan.

The following telegrams were received yesterday morning from the Japanese Government :—

A report received on the night of the 10th inst. is as follows :—In the direction of Hsingking our detachment is attacking a superior enemy who holds a height north of Fushan.

In the direction of the Shaho we expelled the enemy to the right bank of the Hunho and are now enveloping and attacking him in the east and north of Mukden.

Since noon of the 10th instant, a large number of the enemy worn out and in complete disorder has been retreating northward along the district between the Mukden road and the Railway and swarming in the district from the neighbourhood of Mukden to Sanwa, seven miles north of Mukden, while our Infantry and Artillery concentrated fire upon them till nightfall.

Another of our detachments reached Paso thirteen miles south of Mukden in the evening of the 10th instant and inflicted considerable damage upon the retreating enemy.

Our detachment in the Hsingking direction, pursuing the enemy, reached at 11 p. m. on Friday Huiyuanpao, a point five miles north of Fushan, and is continuing vigorous pursuit.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The "Graphic" which has more than once obtained important information from diplomatic sources is informed that Russia has intimated to France her readiness to entertain negotiations for peace provided a reasonable basis for the discussion of the same is arrangeable.

Communications on the subject of mediation are passing between London and Paris.

Great Britain communicates the Russian overtures to Japan at an early date if not already communicated.

It is understood that Russia's action is largely due to the difficulties with respect to the loan negotiations in Paris.

LATER.

The Foreign Office at St. Petersburg denies the rumours regarding peace overtures.

Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador at Washington, has made an emphatic statement there that he has been acquainted for several weeks with the Tsar's final decision to carry on the war regardless of time till victorious, and that preparations have already been made to send large reinforcements to General Kuropatkin.

LONDON, MARCH 11, 2-20 P.M.

It is explained at St. Petersburg that Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet is only going to meet the third squadron now on its way out. Colliers, however, report that his vessels are covered with seaweed and really incapable of crossing the Ocean.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

In reference to the telegrams regarding peace overtures the following messages appear in the papers received by the last mail :—

Paris, February 23rd.—The following appears in the "Petite Republique" to-day :—

We learn from a diplomatist holding a high situation that, in spite of all contradictions, it is certain that Russia, since the events of St. Petersburg and Moscow, is considering the question of peace, with the desire of reaching a speedy solution. M. Delcasss made himself acquainted with the intentions of the Russian Government. French diplomacy then applied itself to sounding the Japanese Government and to gauging the opinion of the different representatives of the Mikado in Europe. These researches are said to have resulted in showing that Japan has not modified the peace conditions which she has already announced, but would now agree to their being discused previously and indirectly by another Power. Up to now Japan had rejected every intermediary in the peace negotiations, but she has made no secret of the fact that if Russia did not agree to start pourparlers at once, the peace conditions would become more rigorous.

It is stated on good authority, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris," that Russia has for some time been causing Japan to be sounded by a third Power with a view to finding out under what conditions she would make peace. However, it should not be thought that peace is imminent. In view of Japanese pretensions, it seems unlikely that the negotiations will come to any result, even should they be commenced.

A REPORT FROM NEW YORK.

New York, February 23rd,—The "World" learns that President Roosevelt has secret information from a diplomatic source to the effect that Japan has notified Russia that she would welcome peace. According to the "World," Japan even went so far as to suggest to Russia the basis of the settlement she would be willing to accept. These terms included the abandonment by Russia of her attempts to obtain predominant influence in Korea and the restoration of Manchuria to China. Japan, it is said, approached Russia direct, not, as is usual, through a third Power.

Washington, February 24th,—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, declares that he has positive information from the highest official in St. Petersburg that the war will be prosecuted with increased vigour, and that much is expected from General Kuropatkin at the opening of the spring campaign, in view of the reinforcements he will then have. His Excellency attributes the peace news to Japan's desire to improve the market for her new bond issue.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

Liberals and the Alliance.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at a Liberal banquet in the city, intimated that the Liberals would certainly be prepared to renew the Japanese Alliance.

INDIA'S FINANCES.

THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

The annual appropriation statement, for the year 1903-04, is published in the "Gazette of India" over the signature of Mr. Cox, Comptroller and Auditor General. It shows that the year closed with an actual surplus of £2,996,400 as compared with £2,711,200 given in the earlier revised estimates. This is in addition to the provincial surplus of £1,195,300 which compares with £1,201,200 in the revised estimates.

The actual financial position of the Government of India at the beginning of the year which is now current is thus shown by the audited figures to be even stronger than appeared from the revised estimates upon which Sir Edward Law based his last budget statement.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The returns of the gross railway earnings for the eleven months from April to February published to-day, show that the surplus over last year's corresponding totals continues to increase. It has now reachedthree crores, thirty-five lakhs, with the month of March still to be included so that four crores is not an out of the way estimate for the gross railway surplus that Mr. Baker will have to report in his forthcoming budget statement. The net railway surplus will, of course, be very much smaller than this sum as the expenditure has gone up also.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 23, Esplanade Road Bombay.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN CALCUTTA.

LADY CURZON'S RECOVERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The Cathedral here was crowded this evening, Lord Kitchener and all the leaders of the mercantile and official communities being amongst the congregation to participate in the service at which it had been announced that a thanksgiving would be offered for Lady Curzon's recovery. The proceedings were the usual ones in the Church of England on such occasions, the Metropolitan reading prayers appointed and preaching afterwards upon the subject of prayer and thankfulness. Lord and Lady Curzon occupied the viceregal pew.

Her Excellency has now recovered from the fatigues of her long journey and appears to be in a radiant health.

UNIFICATION OF RAILWAY GAUGES.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

Selections from old official records are published here on the subject of the relative merits of broad and narrow gauge for railway, thereby raising the question of unification of gauges which Mr. Robertson and Mr. Priestley have shown in their reports can be dealt with in India upon lines which have already proved successful in the United States.

CALCUTTA PAPER CHASES.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The Calcutta Paperchase Cup yesterday was won by Mr. R. Pugh who became the owner of the challenge trophy, having now won it three years in succession. The course was nearly five miles over a country heavy with recent rain, but no serious grief resulted. Dr. Forsyth was second and won the heavy weight cup, Mr. Ballantyne being third. Fifteen started.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

The Captain's Cup at the Calcutta Golf Club yesterday was won by Mr. W. C. Beaumont with a handicap of eleven.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Burn, C. S., is gazetted Editor of the Imperial Gazetteer vice Mr. Meyer.

Mr. T. O. Drake is appointed Registrar of the new department of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. E. B. Harris is permited to resign the Indian Civil Service with effect from the 3rd proximo.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. D'Silva is gazetted Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel H. N. V. Harington, I. M. S., is posted as Civil Surgeon, Kurram.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

New rules are gazetted for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks in consequence of the reduction to three per cent. in the rate of interest allowed upon cash deposits at call which comes into force with effect from the 1st July next.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Wilmer retires with effect from 4th April.

Major H. W. Elphick, I.M.S., is transferred to the temporary half pay list with effect from the 6th instant.

Conductor J. O'Brien, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

Major Lampen, Second Rajputs, is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE BOMBAY MEMORIAL.

THE Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, have issued the following Press Note :—At the last meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and in a leader of the "Times of India" of 3rd instant, reference has been made to the delay in replying to the memorial presented to this Government in September 1903, on the subject of the improvement of Horticulture and Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency. In a Press Note issued on 9th March 1904, it was intimated that proposals for the extension of Agricultural research and the improvement of Agricultural education had been made to the Government of India, but that they could not be published until they had been dealt with by that Government and until such sanctions of the Secretary of State for India as were required had been received. The proposals are still under the consideration of the higher authorities and cannot be published without their express permission.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CILVE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong, which port she left on 24th February, having called at Singapore. She brought 114th Mahrattas and details consisting of 9 officers, 2 ladies, 17 native officers, 675 non-commissioned officers and men, and 80 followers.

The following are the names of the officers :—Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs W. Oliver Mosse, Major F. M. R. Ransom, Major E. G. R. Wilkin, Major and Mrs. G. S. Thomas, I. M. S., Captain H. E. Steen, Captain A. G. M. Hogg, Lieutenant D. S. Graham, Lieutenant W. McM. Black, 2nd Lieutenant J. O. Airy, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Mackenzie.

HAVING found their steam rail motor-cars a success, the Great Western Railway Company are building new cars of the great length of 70ft. and seating 64 passengers. The cars are 9ft. wide externally, and the wheels of the engine bogie have been increased to 4ft. diameter. The petrol motor-car on the Great Northern Railway can only be said to be there as an experiment. It is virtually only a tram-car capable of carrying 32 passengers, and the Company have allowed a firm of petrol motor-car builders to run it on the Matfield to Hertford branch, making odd journeys without passengers in a regular way. The experiment is nevertheless of considerable interest. So far the road motor-cars do not seem to have been an unqualified success, to judge from the speeches of the Chairman of the Midland Company and others, but no doubt the most economical type of omnibus has not yet been hit on. The same difficulty has been experienced by the London omnibus proprietors.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 23, Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR IN KATHIAWAR.

SAD SHIKAR ACCIDENT.

MAJOR CARNEGY KILLED.

GOVERNOR'S CAMP, MARCH 10.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay killed two lions in the Gir Forest this afternoon. A distressing accident occured at another lion hunt simultaneously undertaken twelve miles from the scene of the Governor's shoot by some other members of the party. They were following up a wounded lion on foot when the animal sprang out on Major Carnegy, of the Bombay Political Service, killing him instantly. No one else was injured.

Our Bhownagar correspondent writes :—Major Carnegy, the Private Secretary to the Heir Apparent of Junagad, has been killed by a lion, while, shooting in the Gir Forest, with his Excellency the Governor's party. This doleful event has cast a gloom over the whole of Kathiawar, more especially in political circles where he was popular. His body has been taken to Rajkot by a special train to be interred with all military honours.

Another account states :—

Major Carnegy and his party shot two beasts, a lioness falling to the Major's gun. The lion, however, was only wounded and escaped, and Major Carnegy notwithstanding strong advice not to follow the wounded animal, proceeded with his party and found the beast secreted in a bush, licking its wound. Hearing a noise, it sprang upon Mr. Carnegy, who was in front, clutching his arm and then mauling his face. The Major died on the spot. The lion was eventually despatched, with lances by the other members of the party.

News of the lamentable accident was received in Rajkot by telegram and has caused intense grief among the whole official class as well as the public of Rajkot City and the Civil Station. An Extraordinary issue of the "Kathiawar Political Agency Gazette" has been published announcing the sad death of Major Carnegy, as a mark of respect to whose memory all the offices, schools and other public institutions in both the City and the Civil Station closed on Friday.

Major Harry George Carnegy was born on October 20th, 1865, and joined the service in January 1886, arriving in India in April of that year as 2nd-Lieutenant in the North Lancashire Regiment. In 1887, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army and in the following year he was attached to the 9th Bombay Infantry. In September 1894, he first went into Kathiawar, being appointed Assistant Political Superintendent and ex-officio Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palanpur. In 1895 he became Adjutant of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent of that State. The next year saw his return to Kathiawar as Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha. In February 1897, he was appointed 5th Assistant Political Resident, Aden, and received a similar appointment in Kathiawar two months later. He was appointed 2nd-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, and Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur in 1898. In the following year, as fourth Political Agent, he served at Radhanpur and Baroda, returning in 1900 to the position of 2nd-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps. He was then 3rd Assistant Political Resident, Aden, and in the same year went temporarily to Baroda as 1st Assistant. In 1901 he became 1st Assistant to the Political Agent Baroda and in 1902 he held temporarily the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda, in addition to his own duties. In 1903 his services were lent to the State of Junagadh and finally he was Prant Officer under the Political Agent of Kathiawar. He attained the rank of Major in January of 1904. He had taken great interest in the arrangements for the lion shoot in the Gir Forest and during Lord Lamington's tour in Kathiawar had the general superintendence of the programme and the arrangement duties in which he was most successful and impressed everybody by his genial bearing.

THE GOVERNOR'S RETURN TO BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Governor returned to Bombay from Kathiawar, on Saturday, by the British India Co.'s steamer Lhasa which his Excellency joined at Virawal. Lord Lamington was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary; Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Private Secretary and Captain H. Meynell, and Captain the Hon. G. Foljambe, Aides-de-Camp. The Lhasa arrived in harbour at 9-30 a.m., and dropped anchor off Cross Island. His Excellency with his staff landed at the Apollo Bunder at 10 a.m., and drove to Government House, Malabar Point. Risaldar Bahadur Shaik Abdul Hamid, native A.-D.-C., was present at the Bunder to meet his Excellency. The arrival was private.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following races were sailed on Saturday afternoon in a moderate breeze from the W.-N.-W. for three Cups presented by Mr. F. Noel Paton. The courses for all three Races was the same viz., from the Committee vessel round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock leaving it to starboard, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port and finishing at the Committee Vessel. Distance 10-6 miles. The Tomtit Race started at 2-45 p.m.

The order round South Karanja Buoy was Meg, Tomtit, Clutha and Maud, on the beat to Sunk Rock Meg and Clutha had a great struggle for the lead, the latter boat being remarkably well sailed, as will be seen by her finishing only a few seconds behind Meg. Tomtit had the bad luck to carry away her bobstay which had the effect of putting her out of the race.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of arrival	Corrected time.
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	5 45 13	3 0 13
Clutha	Mr J J Welch	5 45 33	2 55 15
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	5 45 22	3 3 22
Maud	Mr J E Needham	5 46 2	3 3 5
Lapwing	Mr E C Richards	Did not start.	

Meg won the Cup presented by Mr. Paton.

The "B" class Yachts started at 3 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of arrival	Corrected time.
Janetta	Officers, R E	5 30 0	2 30 0
Sayonara	Maj Curtis R A M C and Mr C G Nomico	5 46 39	2 30 45
Joan	Capt H S Black R I M	5 55 12	2 32 00
Mamukin	Officers, R A	5 52 59	2 42 24

Janetta won the Cup presented by Mr. Paton.

"A" class were the last to start at 3-15. At south Karanja the order was Eileen, Stella, Forella and Melody. On the beat to Sunk Rock, Forella overtook Stella. North Karanja was rounded as follows :—

Eileen was five minutes ahead of Forella who in the win was then ahead of Stella with Melody five minutes behind the latter.

The wind which had been fairly true up to now became uncertain, Eileen having a slice of luck gained another six minutes on Forella. Melody losing nothing more obtained second place.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of arrival	Corrected time.
Eileen	Mr N N Wadia	5 10 41	1 55 41
Forella	Mr C T R Scovell	5 21 26	2 1 10
Stella	Col H W Boyd, IMS.	5 25 40	2 3 43
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 30 6	1 59 13
Isca	Mr J P Chrystal	Did not Start	

Eileen won the Cup presented by Mr. Paton.

A YOUNG Torinese scientist, named Molne, claims to have discovered a new motive power. The invention is described as a combination of chemistry, mathematics, and mechanics, and is said to possess wonderful properties of durability, lightness and cheapness as a propelling agent. A motor on the new principle is now being constructed for practical testing purposes, though many experiments have been made already.

LIFE IN THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

II—THE DUTIES OF APPRENTICES.

(BY AN OLD SALT.)

PEOPLE pay heavy premiums to send their sons to sea as apprentices under the impression that they will, in consideration of the premium, be taught all that is necessary of seamanship and navigation to fit them to appear before the Board of Trade examiners at the end of their four years at sea and in foreign ports. Never was a greater mistake made than this, as in reality an apprentice's life differs in no respect from that of an ordinary seaman's, with the exception that while the latter lives in the forecastle with the men, the former is housed aft in a place called the half deck. Parents in the generality of cases know absolutely nothing of the conditions of sea life and naturally enough think that shipowners in accepting a premium by way of return undertake to see after an apprentice's sea education.

Under the present system the only advantage to be obtained from paying a premium is that a boy is kept from the contaminating influences of the forecastle, otherwise a boy might just as well be sent to sea as an ordinary seaman for all the good that he gets out of his premium in the way of training or the interest taken in his nautical progress by the captain and officers. A little seamanship he must perforce pick up in the course of his career as an apprentice, but of navigation, as a rule, when his indentures are up, he knows practically nothing. This is of course all the fault of the present system which makes an apprentice to be regarded as a useful addition to the ship's company for all the light dirty work of the ship in the performance of which he is not aided in the least in acquiring a practical knowledge of a sailor's duties. All the light desk work which has little or no bearing on the education of a sailor falls to his lot, and this very often includes work of a nature that more properly speaking should be performed by the men for'ard.

In most ships from the time an apprentice joins until he is nearing the end of the four years for which he is indentured he is employed on tasks from which the A. B.'s claim exemption on the ground that they call for no nautical knowledge. Thus, I have frequently seen an apprentice in his fourth year cleaning brass-work or heaving up coals from the forepeak for the use of the cook. In the more important duties of working the ship, an apprentice's position is clearly defined. He is expected so far as the deck work is concerned to coil up and throw down on deck the running gear, as occasion may require; to tail on to the end of a rope when the yards are being hauled round, or when the topsails and topgallant sails are being reefed or set; to stand by the running gear and let go ropes as they are required, and to make himself generally useful in small things that come within his limited knowledge. To learn to hand, reef, and steer is the ultimate object of an apprentice's life, but as I have already remarked his opportunities for acquiring this part of seamanship owing to the lack of interest taken in him are very limited. Of handing and reefing he does learn a little, as like the rest of the crew he has to go aloft. In most four masted ships the brailing up and furling of the spanker and the gaff topsail and the furling of the mizzen royal are jobs that usually fall to the lot of an apprentice, while he is also generally employed to stow the lighter staysails. He lends a hand in the reefing and furling of the topsails and the courses and in all general work aloft. His work on deck is rarely instructive and is principally confined to such menial tasks as cleaning brass-work, washing paint-work, making sinnet and spinning yarn, keeping the deck tub filled with water for washing down the deck, &c.

As regards learning to steer, in some ships third and fourth year apprentices are allowed to stand a trick at the wheel in fine weather under the supervision of an A. B., but in others a boy may go through the whole four years without being given an opportunity of becoming efficient in this important part of a sailor's training. An apprentice stands watch and watch with the rest of the crew, but at night when there is no making or taking in sail he remains on the poop, the lee side of which he promenades keeping a look out that the binnacle lamp is burning all right and striking the bell on the poop every half hour. In the case where there are, say, three apprentices in a watch, the night duties are greatly lightened in fine weather as only one apprentice is required to be on the poop at a time, the others being allowed to find a snug corner on the main deck where they can indulge in forty winks until wanted. Beyond washing down the decks in the morning and attending to the working of the ship, nothing is done on Sundays, the day being devoted by the crew to washing and mending clothes.

A ship's arrival in a foreign port is a time of tribulation for the apprentices whose cup of bitterness is filled to overflowing through the number of hard menial tasks imposed on them. The crew, as a rule, in places like San Francisco for instance, generally desert the ship and there are only left in some cases the apprentices, the petty officers (boatswain, carpenter, and sail-maker), the cook, the steward, and perhaps two or three of the hands. With the discharging of the cargo the crew have nothing to do, but when that work is completed the ship has to be cleaned out from truck to keelson, the sails and gear overhauled, the rigging set up and the masts and yards looked to. Then if the cargo is one that requires careful handling and stowing dunnage and shifting boards have to be laid and put up in the hold and between decks. The work in port is carried on from sunrise to sunset during which time the apprentices are hard at it. None of the duties which fall to the lot of an apprentice in port are of the slightest use in preparing him for the examinations in seamanship and navigation which he will have to pass when his indentures expire before he can get a second mate's certificate. His presence on board in port saves the shipowner a lot of money, as owing to the desertion of the crew it would be necessary to employ other men if the apprentices were not available.

The crew in deserting, I should mention, forfeit all their wages and they are frequently driven and "hazed" out of a ship in order that this gain to the owner may be effected. They sign articles for the voyage and, legally speaking, could be prosecuted and brought back to the ship, but this procedure is hardly ever adopted. I have seen the most scandalous ill treatment of men in American ports in order to get them to desert so that their wages might go to swell the coffers of the owner, and time after time have been witness to the desertion of a whole crew after such treatment. Shipowners have no conscience in regard to their treatment of apprentices and forecastle hands and their methods have brought the mercantile marine to its present sorry state when British ships have to depend on aliens to man them.

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am desired to inform you that the following resolutions have been passed by the Bombay Gymkhana Committee in consultation with the various other European Gymkhanas in the Presidency and will take effect from the next Cricket Season (Monsoons).

(1) That the Parsee-Presidency Match played in Bombay during the monsoon be abandoned—the Poona fixture being continued as usual.

(2) That a match between the Parsees and the Presidency be played in the cold season (end of January or beginning of February) in the same week as the Hindu Presidency Match.

(3) That the selection conditions governing the Parsee fixture be as hitherto.

(4) That for the Hindu fixture the European Team should be selected as follows :—

(a) Civilians from the Bombay Presidency proper.

(b) Military men from the Western Command, and that the choice of the Hindu Team should be limited to the same area as that from which the European team is drawn.—Yours, &c.

J. H. McDONALD,
Honorary Secretary for Cricket.

March 10.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

THE BRADFORD WOOLLEN INDUSTRY.

A FRENCH CONSULAR BLUNDER.

LONDON FEB., 24.

THERE is a good deal of excitement just now in the market at Bradford for both wool and tops. Holders are evidently very nervous about what is to happen in the immediate future. This nervousness is more especially noticeable amongst dealers in medium and low crossbreds, for up to the present values of merinos and fine crossbreds have remained fairly firm. When the last London auctions began a top of 40's quality was worth fully 16 1-2d. per pound, and holders were unwilling to sell even at that high figure and talked about the price going to at least 18d. in the near future. There is an old saying "the nearer to church the further from grace," which may explain how it was that more than one Bradford authority argued that although the values of medium and low crossbreds were very high, they could not fall because stocks were so light and the demand so heavy, apparently forgetting that every week was bringing heavy supplies nearer and nearer, and that the two special demands which had created the excitement might both stop almost any week. The American demand has ceased, and if the war in the Far East collapses the purchases of medium and low crossbreds for the heavy woollen districts will collapse also.

Of course there are always men who think that the market will go still lower when it is at the bottom and still higher when it is at the top. Fifty years ago the founder of one of the most successful worsted-spinning concerns in the Bradford district used to tell a good story illustrative of this kind of buyer. A dog was accidently locked in a six-storeyed mill. He ran up to the first storey and looked out of an open window, but decided that the leap was dangerous. He ascended to the second, but thought that was more dangerous, and so on to the sixth storey, when he decided that the leap must be taken, took it, and was killed. The story may have a value for Bradford during the next two months. We are assured that a 40's top can now be purchased in almost any quantity at 14 1-2d., but that even this fairly substantial drop does not tempt buyers. Bradford and district must by this time have plenty of wood on hand, and much more will arrive during the next few months. Nothing is easier than to buy wool in the colonial markets, but it is often more difficult to sell colonial purchases at a profit in Bradford either in wool or when made into tops. In view of the heavy weekly arrivals which may now be expected from New Zealand and with the English clip so near at hand, users of medium and coarse crossbreds will do well to continue to buy strictly from hand to mouth.

The dividends of the German worsted spinning companies do not indicate good trade during the past year. The report of the Lugau Worsted Yarn Spinning Company states that the dividend of 5 per cent declared for 1904 is to be attributed to the variety of the Company's productions, as the worsted spinning industry in general has suffered severely in consequence of the diminished margin between the prices of the raw material and the finished productions. As regards the outlook for the present year, the concern has contracts for four months' production in hand. The Engel Joint-stock Worsted Yarn Spinning Company, of Mulhouse, has earned a gross profit £2,538, which has been entirely appropriated to writing off from various accounts. No dividend has been declared for five years past. The capital of the company is £72,500.

Premiums on distant cotton futures are smaller than they were, and some who are watching the developments of the cotton market are beginning to believe that they may presently disappear altogether and be replaced by discounts. The cause, as far as can be traced, of these premiums is the forward buying in Manchester, which induced spinners to buy for distant delivery. Large quantities of cotton were at sea and arriving, while there was only a sluggish demand on the spot and speculative buyers took distant months because they did not wish to incur the cost of warehousing cotton. Consequently there was some pressure to sell on the spot, while for distant months there was a constant demand both from speculators and spinners.

Now it would appear that the spinner has bought all the cover he needs except for extremely long contracts, running in some cases into the spring of 1906. Dear American markets have checked imports and diminished the amount of cotton at sea. The spinner meanwhile is buying more cotton on the spot and is calling deliveries which send the merchant into the future market to buy hedges of near months. Bulls would now rather buy March or May than October, and bears, reckoning that the planter must presently let go, would rather sell distant months than near ones. The result is that the premiums for distant months tend to disappear and the various conditions which caused them have been gradually reversed. As, for instance, the stock now increases very slowly and the "points on" continue to increase, people are less afraid of taking up near months, and with an improved spot demand have more chance of selling. Pressure on the spot consequently disappears, and tenders become smaller. Cotton is wanted, and the nearer positions show an inclination to harden against the distant ones. Moreover this position tends to aggravate itself, because nothing helps the importer so much as premiums on distant months. As those premiums diminish his chances of importing and of holding diminish also.

A curious French consular blunder has been exposed by the British Consul at Mexico City in a communication to a correspondent. Some months ago a French consular paper reported the importation into Mexico of great quantities of machine belting. One firm alone was credited with purchases worth £24,000 per annum, and an air of verisimilitude was imparted to this astounding statement by the addition of a list purporting to show from whence so many driving-belts came. To anyone with a knowledge of the Mexican market (where, by the way, leather belting is manufactured on a considerable scale) the statement was obviously incredible, but the official "Journal" of the Board of Trade reproduced it without question, and it was subsequently copied into many other papers. Our Consul, Mr. Lucien Jerome, reports that the average annual import of driving-belts is worth only a few hundred pounds, of which 99 per cent come from America. Possibly the French Consul's figures may have represented not "machinery belting," but "machinery, belting, &c."; but however the mistake arose, we may hope that it has not led anyone to incur expense in attempting to improve an imaginary "opening for British trade."

Despite the assurance given by Sir Alexander Henderson at the Great Central shareholders' half-yearly meeting that the scheme for the superannuation of their servants would receive the approval of those whom it was intended to benefit, we hear that the clerks have from the first looked upon it with suspicion, and now that its provisions are fully ascertained this has, we learn, given place to open hostility. The main objection is that full control will be placed in the hands of the Company. In the Clearing-house Association the clerks have a voice in the administration, and on that account they prefer to remain in that fund even in its present somewhat unsatisfactory condition. A strong feeling is, moreover, directed against the Company for having taken action without consulting them or apprising them of their intention. Steps are being taken to induce the directors to withdraw the bill, but if these fail there is every probability Parliament will be asked to reject it. In this connection it will be remembered that some time ago a superannuation bill brought forward by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company failed to pass because the contributing members took exception to certain of its proposals.

THE result of the London and North-Western shareholders' meeting was exactly what most people expected—an overwhelming vote in favour of the

directors. About twenty years since a great outcry was raised against the action of the Board in a matter relating to their employes. An attempt was made to secure a majority at the half-yearly meeting, and the story goes that the leader of the opposition announced that he held proxies for at least £400,000 Sir Richard Moon quietly tapped his pocket and replied that it contained proxies for £4,000,000.

We noticed recently the amalgamation which has been arranged between the two leading firms engaged in the Swiss Milk Industry, Henri Nestle, of Vevey, and the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company, of Cham. It is now stated by the "St. Galler Tagblatt" that the idea had been under consideration for several years, but that certain difficulties, which have latterly been removed, proved insuperable. The huge dividends paid by the Nestle Company, exceeding, as they frequently did, 100 per cent. were not calculated to make the proprietors keen on amalgamation. A further difficulty arose in connection with the American factories of the Anglo-Swiss Company. The Nestle Company considered that the American patents were not sufficiently secured, and were not disposed to set a high value on their competitors' American plant. For the latter, however, the Anglo-Swiss Company recently received a very favourable offer which it hastened to accept, and thus one of the chief obstacles to amalgamation was removed. It speaks volumes for the abounding prosperity of the condensed milk industry that the Anglo-Swiss has been able to distribute, out of the amount received for the American plant, a second bonus of £2 per share, without reducing the nominal amount of the shares, which is, as before £16 or 400f.

Writing in "Die Nation," the recognised organ of the German Free-trader, Dr. Theodore, Barth passes some severe strictures upon Germany's new commercial treaties. Whilst the consumer will now have to pay considerably more for the necessaries of life, for bread and meat in particular, no reductions of any moment have taken place in any of the tariff numbers. It has not been possible, says Dr. Barth, to make with any one of the seven States anything like as good a compact as has existed hitherto under the Caprivi treaties. Most of the States, he asserts, were prepared to make tangible concessions to German exporters in return for no more than the maintenance of the present duties on agricultural imports but everything. Dr. Barth declares, had to be sacrificed to the clamouring of the Agrarian party. Hitherto, he says, a commercial treaty between two States has been understood as an arrangement whereby mutual concessions are made, that a commercial treaty should inaugurate an era of higher barriers and greater restrictions is a perverted state of affairs, and, as far as his experience goes also a unique one. At the present moment a Free Trade policy is more vitally important to Germany than when the Caprivi treaties were negotiated some twelve years' ago. The present treaties are a betrayal of German trade and commerce labour and industry, at the bidding of the ground landlords."

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

ARMED RAIDERS PLUNDER A CALCUTTA MERCHANT.

A correspondent telegraphing to the "Ceylon Observer" from Marichchikadde on March 5 states:—Saturday's fishing boats were delayed very late owing to the unfavourable winds and the inability of the native craft to sail close to the wind. The first boats in were late and the others were all over the place, struggling. Some had to round Rundimalai head and several were only towed in on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Others were much later. Three vessels were swamped. The Arabs, who were out all night, were complaining on Sunday morning that they had no food or water; but they seem a Tractable, good-natured lot and smiled over their bad luck. The Arabs, indeed, seem a very decent and quiet lot and fears about them are groundless. It was a case of all night work in the "kottus" and Messrs Saunders, Walt and Ferguson had a stiff night finishing Sunday mid-day. All the available Police had been on duty as a guard for His Excellency's arrival waiting for some hours on the seashore where the burning rays of the tropical sun beating on the sand turned the place into a veritable furnace. At night these men would be pretty well played out. The fleet was also late and the Police were on duty watching the beach boats and exits to the "Kottus." Evidently it was an opportunity sent by Providence and there were about some Tamil dacoits who were not slow to grasp the fact and no slower in effecting operations profited thereby. At 3 o'clock in the morning these scum of the Camp raided the Calcutta pearl merchant's boutique situated in the Main Street of the town. The raiders had planned their work well and patrols in the street armed with cudgels prevented the neighbours from coming out or making a single attempt to help; whether they would have been willing or not, I cannot say. Armed with cudgels and few carrying torches they visited the boutiques. A shout immediately followed by an uproar, woke up several in the European quarters in Camp nearly a mile away. The police whistles gave the alarm and a cornet sounded in the barracks. The police speedily went off. It was evident there was a row on, but lighted torches suggested a boutique fire. The fight there must have been short and sharp. All the five boutique owners were wounded, three seriously, and the raiders got away with three boxes stated by the owners to contain forty thousand rupees. The wounded evidently bandaged themselves immediately and, being attended by Surgeons, this morning their heads presented a terribly battered appearance.

Wounds were open on their skulls and their bodies were hammered with cudgels. On Sunday morning Messrs. Denham and Saunders, with the police, made a search and three boxes broken open were found and 4 men were arrested. It is somewhat satisfactory to know that it was not done by divers who are more or less generally regarded as a set of villains of the deepest dye. They are mostly too tired after the day's hard toil to kick up much row at night. The merchants plundered, are representatives of a Calcutta firm of jewellers to the Viceroy. The patrol raiders outside. Terrified the other boutique keepers and it is stated that a single policeman who saw them in the street gave no alarm having regard for his own life. The above particulars are all that can be learnt so far and as further details come to light when Mr Denham holds his inquiry on the spot may have to be moderated but the version given is more modified than some accounts heard.

I hear later that of the four men taken, only one is sworn to as being present by the merchants. The number of raiders is variously given by different neighbouring merchants as 20 to 40. It appears to be a case of planned dacoity. The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs Ashmore return via Puttalam. Colonel Ess visited the banks on Saturday staying one night in Mr Hornell's brig.

A serious fire broke out in the camp the same night.

CASTE RIOTS AND FIRES IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

A TREVANDRUM correspondent writes:—Since writing my last notes fresh riots and fires are reported from places which were free from them. It is not known when these disturbances between Nairs and Ezhavas will be entirely stopped, and peace and order restored. The "Sujanananthilul," a vernacular newspaper published near the scene of the riots, in making a strong and earnest appeal to the British Resident for his official interference, says that "the Ezhava community have, in the absence of all protection, resolved to send Memorials to the British Government and the Maharajahs of Mysore and Cochin for grant of land in those parts to take refuge. Many are contemplating change of religion. It is under discussion whether Christianity or Mahomedanism will afford the necessary relief." More than two dozen cases of caste riots are on the files of the Magisterial Courts. During the last week alone, there were four fires all of which were brought under control before much harm was done and all were in Brahmin quarters. On Saturday there was a disastrous fire in Kunnithural, about 22 miles from Trevandrum, when about 108 houses were burnt. The fire originated in a line of Brahmin streets and spread to the neighbouring area of crowded houses occupied by non-Brahmins. More than 270 families have been rendered houseless, and they have taken shelter in the Sircar 'chatram.' The loss on account of the fire is estimated at more than Rs. 60,000. A few cattle were burnt. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The Additional Munsiff's Court was also consumed by the conflagration and the loss that litigants have suffered on account of the destruction of records and documents is not known. Another accompaniment of these fires is the falling of stones at night, so the people have no peace of mind either day or night. The Dewan visited the scene of disturbance at the capital, Mr. Benseley, Superintendent of Police, is leaving no stone unturned to find out the miscreants. So far, the Police and Magistracy have not been successful in their efforts, though previous notice of these occurrences is given by means of manuscript placards, post-cards, etc.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

TENTH MEETING.

THE attendance on Saturday afternoon in both the enclosures was again very good, when "brilliant starts" was the general verdict. As many as eight events figured on the official card, three of which went to favourites. In the first event, the First Nursery Handicap, ten horses entered. Ajax was mostly fancied, while some pounced on Highborn. The admirers of the latter were amply rewarded at the finish, as this excellent grey was steered to victory by Melsom in a very exciting finish by a head from Wait-a-While, who went out at level odds with the winner. Only four faced the starter for the Rosehill Plate. Filbert and Olga left the Paddock at equal odds, and the former, though he lost ground about midway of the distance, regained his speed and won in the finish from Olga by fully three quarters of a length, Bandicoot being third and Hooded Monk last. The third race, The Second Nursery Handicap, found eleven entrants. Bookhit was in great demand, though many fancied Victor Wild. The admirers, of the latter were highly flattered at the finish, Victor Wild cantering home an easy winner. The event of the afternoon was the Virar Plate for which no less than eighteen horses faced the barrier. The race was an open affair, and generous odds were offered. Zuriff commenced the running, but the victory at the end went in favour of Settler, who only advanced at the home turn. Five horses stripped for the Lingfield Plate. Kingston went out a hot favourite at evens, but Shotover, on whom fours were freely offered snatched the victory from Apology in pretty style by a short head, the favourite Kingston only being placed third. For the Bandora Plate, ten horses went out, False Start being in the biggest demand. The race, however, terminated differently, Young Cardigan, an outsider, securing the laurels. Fifteen names appeared on the card for the Tannah Plate, but of this number five were knocked out and the victory was rightly left for Vasco, and secured by him in fine style. A deal of interest attached to the Pony Hunters' Flat Race for Arab and C. B. Ponies 14-2 and under and ponies other classes 14-1, and under which are the bona-fide property of members of the Bombay Hunt certified by the M. F. H. to have been regularly hunted this season, and to be ridden by members of the Bombay Hunt. Mr. J. F. Symon's Saracen, mounted by Captain Meynell, was reckoned a sure thing for this event and this handsome looking horse, though he was left in the back ground for a considerable distance of the course, succeeded in showing his worth near home, and finished in fine style. This closed an excellent afternoon's racing, during which the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, played a select programme of music. Details:—

The First Nursery Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200 second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July, 1904. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass, A S A Wahed's g a h Highborn 7st 10lbs .....Melsom 1
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Wait-a-While 7st 12lbs Heroo 2
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Practical 8st 0lbs Robertson 3

Also ran.—Ajax, 9st 3lbs, Robinson; Speedwell, 8-10, A Hoyt; Mishall, 8-7, Bennett; Senior, 8-3 Foster; Trooper, 8 1, C B Mahomed; Mckenzie, 7-8, Kanai, Abdul Noor, 6-12, Etul.

The Race.—Wait-a-While was the first to show its heels, with Highborn in attendance and Ajax third. The home turn found the three Arabs in the same order, but near home Highborn shot through and won from Wait-a-While in an exciting finish with Practical third, only a neck separating second and third. Time—1min 8 1-5 secs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Ajax, 5 to 1 against Highborn, 7 to 1 Speedwell, 10 to 1 Mishall, 15 to 1 Senior and Practical, 20 to 1 Trooper, 30 to Mckenzie and Abdool Noor.

The Rosehill Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr W H Bass's br e m Filbert 9st 3lb ... A Hoyt 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Olga 7st 13lbs..... Melsom 2
Mr D L Khimjee's b aus m Bandicoot 6st 10lbs Native 3

Also ran:—Hooded Monk, 6st 7lbs, Kamad.

The Race—At an excellent start Filbert got off with the lead closely attended by Olga and Bandicoot. Round the curve Olga appeared to be going strong and soon collared Filbert, but down the straight Filbert again took up the runing and won by three-quarters of a length, Bandicoot coming home third. Two and a half lengths divided second and third. Time—1 min 15 4-5 secs.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Filbert and Olga, 4 to 1 against Hooded Monk, 12 to 1 against Bandicoot.

The Second Nursery Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July, 1904. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Victor Wild 9st 3lbs .....Foster 1
Mr Alevi Oosman's b a h Shirgat 7st 5lbs...Heroo 2
Mr Hajee Mahmood's g a h Karadev 8st 0lb Kamad 3

Also ran:—Gerjistan, 8st 13lbs Weatherall; Bookhit, 8-7 A. Hoyt; Ashroff 8 3, C B Mahomed; Eden Hall, 7-10, Bennett; Fattah Sing, 7-7, Kanai; British India 7-6, Melsom; Zilzilla, 7-3, Dhondi; Summa, 7 3, Native.

The Race—Victor Wild was the first to leave the barrier, with Shirgat dangerously close and Fatteh Singh lying last. At the 3 furlong post the field closed up with the exception of Fatteh Singh. On the straight Victor Wild again advanced and won from Shirgat by a length and a half, Karadev romping home third half a length behind. Time—1 min. 8 4-5 secs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Bookhit, 4 to 1 Victor Wild, 5 to 1 Karadev, 6 to 1 Shirgat, 7 to 1 British India and Gerjistan, 15 to 1 Eden Hall, and any odds the remainder.

The Virar Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Settler 8st 6lbs..... A Hoyt 1
Mr M Hormusjee's g a h Bukhtawar 8st 3lbs Oomerkhan 2
Mr Mahomed Shamian's g a h Zurriff 8st 13lbs Foster 3

Also ran.—Firdosi, 8st 11 lbs, Dharma, Lomond, 8-7, Native; Clever Boy, 8-0, Robertson; Calcutta, 8-2, Melsom; Roomy, 8-2, C B Mahomed; Mosumma, 8-1, Kanai; Young Shahin, 8-0, Robinson; Mal bar, 7-11, Heroo; Thunderstorm, 7 11, Noormahomed; Kyam, 7-3, Syed; Erhan, 7-2, Dhondi; Chiragh, 7-2, Kamad; Silver Prince, 7-1, Bennett; Shirazi, 6-12, Native; Ekyab, 6-7, Etul.

The Race—An excellent race. The large field got away well together and kept in a bunch for some distance, when Zuriff took up the lead with Bukhtawar second and Settler third. Down the home turn Settler broke through and won in splendid style from Bukhtawar by a length and a half, Zuriff being third. Half a length divided second and third. Time—1 min 22 secs.

Betting.—6 to 1 against Settler, Bukhtawar Calcutta and Malabar, 7 to 1 Firdosi, 8 to 1 Zurriff and Shirazi, 10 to 1 Clever Boy, Roomy, Mosumma and Thunderstorm, 15 to 1 Kyam, Erhan and Chiragh and any odds the rest.

The Lingfield Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A High Weight Handicap for Horses, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over since 31st March, 1902. Distance—6, furlongs.

Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover 8st 11lbs, Kamad 1
Messrs C Bleach and P B Avasia's b g Apology 7st 3lbs .....A Hoyt 2
Mr T L Roberts' b aus g Kingston 9st 10lbs Morrison 3

Also ran:—Rossi, 6st 8lbs, Melsom, Jubliant, 6st Native.

The Race.—The field of five romped away at a level start and remained in a bunch up to the three furlong post, where Kingston made headway and did the running with Apology second, and Shotover third, till near the winning post, where Shotover spurted and won by a head in an exciting finish from Apology, with Kingston also a head behind. Time—1 min. 14 1-5 secs.

Betting.—Evens Kingston, 3 to 1 against Apology and Rossie, 4 to 1 Shotover, 30 to 1 Jubilant.

The Bandora Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs. Distance—1 mile,

Mr Abdool Razack's g a h Young Cardigan 8st 5lbs.....Robinson 1
Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanjee and A M Shamlan's g a h False Start 9st 2lbs..... Foster 2
Mr Abdoola Nusser's b a h Young Kaiser 7st 9lbs Native 3

Also ran:—Hadhur, 9st 6lbs., A. Hoyt; Bendigo, 8 12, Melsom; Hampstead, 8-3, C. B. Mahomed; Young Kohinoor, 8-2, Heeroo; Arab Maid, 7-8, Kanai; Iqbal, 7-0, Ahmed; Random 7-4, Bennett.

The Race.—Young Kaiser led the way from the start with False Start second, and Young Cardigan a close third. This order was maintained to the bend, where False Start shot out and paved the way till near home, when Young Cardigan broke through from the outer rails and earned a well-earned victory from False Start by a short head, Young Kaiser being placed third. Half a length separated second and third. Time—1 min 52 2-5 secs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against False Start; 3 to 1 Young Kohinoor, 4 to 1 Bendigo, 8 to 1 Young Cardigan. 10 to 1 Hampstead and Hadhur, 12 to 1 Random and Iqbal; 5 to 1 Young Kaiser.

The Tannah Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs 50. A Handicap for Arbas 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs C A Beatty's and L H Spence's g a h Vasco 7st 5lbs.....A Hoyt 1
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's ch a h Nusser 7-t 2lbs Kamad 2
Mr A W P's b a h Hopeful 7st 8lbs.....Bennett 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Farewell 8st 6lbs.....Foster 4

Also ran.—Bandit II, 8st. 12lbs, Oomerkhan; Mint, 8-9, Noormahomed; Young Gazelle, 8-11, Morrison; Farewell, 8-6, Foster; Panala II, 8-1; Heroo; Sugger, 7-7, Native; Kour Sahib 7-3, Melsom.

The Race.—The field kept in a bunch up till the four furlong post, where Hopeful took up the running with Bandit second, Farewell third and Vasco a close fourth. A short distance from the winning post, Vasco took advantage of an opening and ran through, and won from Nusser, who found second place by a short head, with Hopeful third. A head divided second and third. Time—1 min, 7 2-5 sec.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Vasco, 3 to 1 against Young Gazelle, 4 to 1 Panala II and Hopeful, 5 to 1 Bandit II, 6 to 1 Mint, 7 to 1 Farewell and Nusser 8 to 1 Kour Sahib, and 20 to 1 Sugger.

The Pony Hunters' Flat Race.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 14-2 and under and Ponies other classes 14-1 and under which are the "bona fide" property of members of the Bombay Hunt certified by the M. F. H. to have been regularly hunted this season. To be ridden by members of the Bombay Hunt. Weight—Arabs and C. B.'s 14 2 catch weights over 11st. Arabs and C. B.'s 14-1 catch weights over 10st. 7lbs. Other classes 14-1 catch weights 12st. Arabs and C. B.'s 14-0 catch weights over 10st. Other classes 14-0 catch weights over 11st. 7lbs. Ponies not ridden by their owners catch weights 4lbs. over above weights. Distance—1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr J L Symon's g a h Saracen 10st...Capt Meynell 1
Mr T D Moore's f g a h Grey Ghost 11 10st.....Mr Alston 2
Mr J S Bruce's b aus m Sarah 12st .....Owner 3
Mr Lumsden's g a h Tidal Wave 10st 7lbs.....Mr Beatty 4

Also ran.—Blazzes 12st., Mr. J. L. Symon's Tidal Wave, Mr. Beatty.

The Race.—A good start. Grey Ghost was the first to quit the barrier, with Tidal Wave in attendance, and Saracen third. Down the home turn Saracen found his way ahead and led to the finish, winning from Grey Ghost by fully three lengths, Sarah romping in third. Time—3 min. 24 secs.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Saracen, 4 to 1 against Tidal Wages, 7 to 1 Sarah, 8 to 1 Grey Ghost, 40 to 1 Blazzes.

THE ADAMS-WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

THE following is the list of subscribers to this hospital from 1st August 1904 to 15th February 1905:—

Dr Pollen Fund through Mr Rustom P Jehangir, Rs 8,000; H H Maharaja, Sir Bhavsingjee Takhtsinghjee, K C S I, Rs 250; H H the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, K C I E, Rs 200; Mr Rustomjee Ardeshir Wadia for a bed for 1 year Rs 150; Mr Shapurjee Ardeshir P Setna in respectful memory of his late lamented Father, Mr Heerjeebhai P Setna, Messrs W and A Graham and Co, and Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co, each Rs 100; Mr Septimus E Greaves (for 6 months) Rs 90; Messrs Powell and Co a chloroform Inhaler and an Asperator value Rs 75; Rai Bahadur Bunsilal Abirchund, Rs 51; Through Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Rs 63; Temubai Proceeds from Madame Othway's Concert, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr C M Cursetjee (yearly) Messrs Hirjee Khetsi and Co, P Q R, Messrs Sanday and Co, Messrs A Blaschcick and Co and Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co each Rs 50; Mrs B S Framjee (yearly) Rs 40; Through Fourth Presidency Magistrate Rs 30; Mr C H Dhanjibhoy, Mr K P Pavri, a gift from a friend, the Hon'ble Mr S W Edgerley, C I E, I C S, Mr Burjorjee M Patel, Mr M Goolabroy Kedarmall, Mr Dinshah T Nariman, Messrs Bennett and Co, H H the Chief of Jamkhandi, Mr Nowrojee Hurmusjee, H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, G C I E, C B, Mr H C Wright, Mr E B Raikes, Bar-at-Law, Messrs Prier de Saone and Co, Messrs Breul and Co, Messrs N Powell and Co, Mr Dinshah T Nariman, and Mrs Noormahomed Jafarzbhoy Peerbhoy, each Rs 25; Mr J C G Bowen, L J, Mr A A Viaso and Mr I D Inverarity, Bar-at-Law, each Rs 20; Zoroastrian, Dr D C Sethna, Mrs Ratanbai Edaljee Bamji Mr S E Greaves (for Aug), Mrs Avabai Beramjee N Darabsett, Mr S E Greaves (for Sept), the Hon'ble Mr R A Lamb, C I E, I C S, Mr S E Greaves (for Oct), Mr J A Kirbride, Mr S E Greaves (for Nov) Mr H R Dunk and Mr S E Greaves (for Dec) each Rs 15; Honorary Presidency Magistrate Court, Girgaum, Mr Nursey Khatau Standard Oil Co, of New York, Mr Vansonjee Nathoo, G T and Co, Mr Goverdhandas Muiraj Khatau, Mr L N Banajee, Messrs Fragjee Soorjee and Co, Messrs Dharsey Nanjee and Co, Mr Jumnadas Lalloobhai, Khan Bahadur Abdur Razaac bin Curtas, Mr Bezonjee Ardashir Kamdin, Dr H N Seewai, Mr Hansraj Pragjee Tharkersey, Messrs M M Bottlewalla and Co, Mr Khimji Assur Veerjee, Messrs Hyderally Cassumjee's Sons and Co, Mr Meghjee Valabhdas, Mr Pestonjee Framjee Talati, Mr Nasarwanjee W Boyce, Mr Heerjee Jehangir Dadysett, Messrs H J Rustomjee and Co, Mr D W Bahadurjee, Mr B M Dalal, Mr Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, W W P, Mr J H Du Boulay, I C S, Major M T Yarr, A C W, Mr P de Bure, Mr E Ferrers Nicholson, the Hon'ble Mr W H White, Mr J Sladen, I C S, Mr R B Boman Behram, R H M, Mr O S Mawson, Mr J N Metasa, S Mr H L Richardson, E G, W M B, J M, B H H, S R B, R W, Mr Khimjee Assur Veerjee, A H S A, Mr Bezonjee Ardeshir Kamdin, H G., H E B, Mrs Ratanbai E Bamjee, R H G, Mr Sorabjee Framjee Madraswalla, Mr F Glynn Messcut, Mr Pestonjee Framjee Talati, J A L, Mr Dorabjee Bomanjee Mody, Mr N Leslie, and the Hon'ble Mr S M Moses, R W H, Mr J E Pickell, Mr Jamnadas Lalloobhai Shah, Rao Bahadur Currumsey Damjee, Y H E E P, C F S, Mr Vijbhucandas Atmaram, O G O, Mr F Ritchie, Dr H N Seervai, the Hon'ble Mr W C Hughes, C I E, Mr W L Cameron, Sir J Cowasjee Jehangir Kt, A M K, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Budruddin Tyabjee, Mr H P W Macnaghten, Messrs M M Bottlewalla and Co, Mr Hassumbhoy Rahimtoola, Mr F W Shaw, Mr Nasarvanjee N Boyce, R W L D, Mr R K Dadachanjee, B A, L L B, Mr G Ower, W Dunn and G M W, each Rs 10 and many others under Rs 10. "Thro' Mr C M Cursetjee," The family of the late Bai Navazbai R Ardeshir Pa EI; Trustees of the late Mr Ardeshir Hormasjee Wadia, Rs 300; Mr and Mrs Ratan J Tata (annually) Rs 150; Mr Jamsetjee Ardasher Wadia, Rs. 100; Mr D J Tata (annually) and in memory of Bai Hamabai N C Dady by Mr Dady N Dady, each Rs 50; Mrs B S Framjee Patel, Rs 40; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and Mrs A S Narielwalla (annually) each Rs 25; Mr C M Banajee, Mr Muncherjee D Dinshaw Adenwalla, Dr A P Cama, the Hon'ble Mr S M Moses, Bai Gulbai, Mr B H Nanavatty, and Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt, each Rs 10; and many others under Rs 10. Further contributions will be thankfully accepted by Mr George Lund, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer and acknowledge in the newspapers.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure from 20th April 1902 to 31st December 1904.

Cr	Rs.	a.	p.
Donations in Cash	50,600	2	6
Interest accrued	39 003	8	6
Donations in Govt. Pro. Notes	5,500	0	0
Total	65,103	11	0
Dr			
Invested in Municipal, Port and Import Trust Bonds	55,950	12	9
Amount in Government Promissory Notes	5,500	0	0
On deposit with Bank	2,000	0	0
Balance with Bank	1,141	6	6
Cost of collection, stationery and petty cash exps	5'8	7	9
Expenditure in Hospital, paid by Mrs Wylie	0	0	0
Messrs Fraser and Co, for Ice	0	0	0
Blankets and Clothing from Friends	0	0	0
Total	65,103	11	0

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FRANCE AND BRITISH ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

INTERVIEW WITH M. CHAILLEY.

M. CHAILLEY a delegate from the French Government, who has been touring in India, during the last six months, arrived in Madras on Monday last, and stayed at Government House, as the guest of Lord Amphill. Interviewed by a representative of the "Madras Mail."

In reply to our representative, M. Chailley said that it would be rather embarrassing for him to give an account of his work in this country at this stage, for he had to submit a Report on the same to his Government. He would, however, give a few of his general impressions gathered in the course of his tour.

Asked if this was his first visit to India, M. Chailley said that he had been in India on two previous occasions. We (he and Madame Chailley) are quite at the end of our journey now. We have been travelling in India at different times, and during my three visits, I have spent on the whole about 16 months in the country. We arrived on this trip in India in the beginning of September last, and we are now leaving about the middle of March. You probably have heard that I have been sent to India by the French Government to study the general administrative policy adopted by the British in their Government of India; especially to study all that concerns the management of native races—a subject of great interest to me.

I suppose you will have no objection to let me have an idea—a general idea will do—of the opinion you have formed of British Administration in this country as a result of your special study on the spot?

On the whole British Administration in the Departments of Revenue, Law, Justice, Education, P. W. D.—Departments of which I have made special study—is extremely satisfactory.

What places did you visit during your present tour?

I first went to Simla and from there I went to Burma, the Andaman Islands, Calcutta, and some other places in the Bengal Presidency, Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan) and some places in the Madras Presidency.

Did you devote any attention to the Administration of Native States?—

Yes, I am very much interested in the management of Native States and have studied all about the Governments of Mysore and the Nizam's Dominions and Gwalior during the present tour, and I made a study of Baroda affairs in my previous visit.

Is it likely that the public will have an opportunity of ever reading your impressions in print?

What I shall write will be primarily an official Report to the French Government; but I may also bring out a volume containing my impressions of India, just as I did in connection with my visit to Java. My Report on "The Colonisation of Indo-China," I may mention, has been translated into English.

We have quickly growing Colonial possessions. The small French establishments in India, such as Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe, Yanaun and Chandanagore which are historic monuments of our connection with India as a governing Power in the past, are not the only Dependencies the French possess as Colonies. We have many grand and beautiful possession now, and we have during the last 25 years, very much improved our methods of Colonial Administration. I have written a book entitled "Ten Years of French Colonial Policy" to show what process has been made in the Administration of French Colonies. We have been building in the last five years, a great many railways in our Colonies—in Tunnis, Algeria, Indo-China, Madagascar: and in Indo-China we are in addition building a special railway going to the heart of the Chinese Province of Yunan.

How is the French Colonial Service recruited?

We have been improving a great deal in our recruitment of our Colonial officials. We have a Colonial School in Paris which is a Government institutions, in this, our future Colonial administrators are trained for two years. They have to pass an entrance examination for gaining admission to the institution, and after admission the candidates undergo a training, at the close of which they have to submit to a competitive examination when they leave College. The students are prepared in two sections, one for Africa and one for Asia. As you know, the conditions of the people of the two Continents differ widely. In Asia the races with whom we have to deal are very advanced and very civilised while in Africa some of those, especially on the West Coast, are Negroes and quite near to semi-barbarians.

During your tours in India have you had occasion to come in contact with educated Indians?

I know a good deal of them; some of them are very distinguished and enlightened men. I met Professor Bhandarkar in Poona, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in Bombay as well as in Paris; Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji in Bombay; and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in Poona and Calcutta. All these gentlemen I found very interesting enlightened, well educated and well informed. I have, as far as I could been reading books written by the late Mr. Justice Ranade.

How do you find your Colonial subjects as compared with Indians in British India?

It is a big question to attempt to answer; but I may say that natives in our Asiatic Colonies are extremely clever and fond of learning. They have been founding during the last 15 years Societies for the mutual teaching of French in Indo-China.

Talking of Indo-China how are the people there disposed towards the Government?

The great mass of the populationare with us. We are protecting them against their former masters and rulers who had the right to levy taxation. Since 1886 we have created appointments of provincial native Councillors to advise Government in matters concerning the welfare of the people and of their wants and grievances. The big men were so angry against these Councillors that a few years ago the leading men among these Councillors were murdered by the big men—the former masters—who feared very much the introduction of this popular element.

What is the system of law which is applied to the native subjects in your Colonies?

About a hundred years ago—at the time of the French Revolution—it was the idea of the Government that we might assimilate the native to French citizenship. Even in the last centuary, about 1871, the same idea prevailed amongst Republicans that we should give to the Colonies exactly the same institutions which we give to the mother country. But now I must say understand very well that we must leave to the native community its laws and customs and not impose our own on it.

Have you given your native subjects any elective privileges and voice in the French Government?

In all our new possessions which we have acquired during the last 25 years—Tunis, West Africa, Indo-China and Madagascar there is no representation of natives in the French Parliament; neither in the Chamber of Deputies nor in the Senate. We have given up the old conception of assimilation. We do not now believe that it is possible to assimilate the native community to an old nation like France which has been brought up under a different civilisation for the last 1,500 years. For the present the natives have their own laws in these Colonies. As for India it stands on a different footing. Our Indian subjects have been preserving their personal law, but a good part of their substantive law is French law. We have even given them the privilege of sending representatives to the French Parliament, both in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

Does your experience of your Indian subjects in this matter encourage you to think that the extention of the elective franchise in British India will meet with success?

It is rather a wide subject and, I should not like commit myself to any definite opinion without a deeper and wider study of the conditions.

SOME curious details are published of the grotesque dummy "giants" still hawked about the old cities of French Flanders every year about Whitsuntide, as a pretext for street collections in aid of the poor. At Douai the giants are a family of five, three being "children" about 10ft. high. In appearance the father is especially awe-inspiring, because of his martial habiliments, his coat of mail, and mammoth shield and spear. The plumes of his helmet tower 20ft. above the ground, and the spear reaches eight feet higher. The shield is twice as large as the largest cartwheel. Mdme. Gayan is 2ft. shorter than her spouse, and as peaceful in her attire as he is warlike. Lille, once the capital of French Flanders, is a veritable stronghold of "giants."

THE gains of a first rate British or American jockey are large, but it may be doubted if they equal those of a Spanish toreador of the same grade in his calling. This reflection is strongly suggested by the retirement of "Bombita," perhaps the greatest, as he is also one of the very youngest of the toreadors. He withdraws finally from the arena at 30 years of age, with a fortune of £60,000, without counting jewels worth about £16,000 more, presented to him by a mining enthusiasts. The solicitudes of a beautiful young wife and three delightful children are "Bombita's" main reason for sacrificing popularity to safety. The final step was taken after a solemn banquet, at the close of which the queue or chignon of hair which every torero lets grow as a distinguishing mark of his profession, was publicly cut away by his wife amid the plaudits of the company.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE "Lancet" of February 18th contains the following article:—

We have received from time to time communications from officers of the Indian Medical Service, and from some members of the subordinate medical service who are finding employment in civil hospitals all over India, in regard to various points in the existing medical system of the Empire in which they are severally or mutually interested. The present and the future standing of both services and the relationship of the officers one to another are now much under discussion, and the aspirations entertained by many of the more able and ambitious members of the subordinate medical department will certainly serve to keep these topics from neglect. Not so long ago the difficulties were only in prospect and could not be said to be of an urgent kind, so that it seemed to us more expedient to leave the whole situation to mature when in process of time it might present features which could be more opportunely and usefully discussed. This has now happened and comment seems to us to be called for. Great changes have been taking place in matters of Indian administration generally and in the growth, spread, and development of Indian medical education. Proof of this has been manifested in our columns, but some of the correspondence upon these and cognate matters which has reached us has been dictated by feelings that are of a personal or a purely controversial nature and therefore lacking in sympathy with the best interests of both the public medical services and the medica requirements of India. And so the points thus raised may, it seems to us, be usefully discussed at the present time, if only that a most difficult matter may be removed from the sphere of personalities to that of general policy.

Commissioned medical officers of the Indian Medical Service, as everybody knows, are employed excensively as professors at the large medical colleges of the Empire and give instruction at the great hospitals—those of Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay for example. This for a long time past has always been the case. The consequence is that there are now in India large and increasing numbers of really good medical men belonging to Eurasian and native classes who have been thoroughly educated up to European standards. A reference to some of the papers set for the degree examinations of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras will remove any doubt that may exist as to the rigour of the qualifying tests. These graduates are, as we have said, chiefly employed as subordinates in the civil hospitals all over India and surgical operations of every kind, major as well as minor, are continually being successfully performed by them. Officers of the Indian Medical Service are not alone in their appreciation of the professional value of the work so done, for it is recognised also by Collectors and Magistrates of district and all classes of the native population. The result is that the Government of India is now, or is fast becoming, fairly well supplied with a highly trained body of servants who, so far as professional qualifications are concerned are capable of undertaking at comparatively moderate rates of pay most of the duties of the commissioned officers of the Indian Medical Service. Indeed, one of our correspondents goes so far as to forecast what, in his opinion, is likely to be in store for the latter service. He expresses his belief that the policy of the rulers of India towards the Indian Medical Service is based upon the principle of utilising the Service mainly in creating for the Government a sufficiently large and efficient number of subordinate medical servants, recruited from the Eurasian and native classes of India. And in support of this view he adds that such a movement while opening an outlet to the present clamour of the intelligent native who desires Government employment for his educated intelligence might at the same time ease the country of a portion of its expensive administration. The Indian Government, he points out does, and will now occasionally employ such medical subordinates to look after the whole medical and sanitary business of large districts containing no inconsiderable European population when there happens to be no commissioned medical officer available for the purpose. Such a letter as that from which we are quoting expresses the spirit of toleration and generosity which all medical men of a right understanding must feel towards their professional brethren. It is not logical—to say nothing stronger—that we should spare no pains to educate the Indian and, at the same time, should refuse him for ever the opportunities of a free exercise of the talents that we have enabled him to cultivate. But the time when a more liberal scheme can be adopted by the Indian Government is delicate to fix—those who know least the difficulties are clearest as to the absolute necessity for immediate reform and most unable to see how valuable it is for future peaceful developments that the change should come so gradually as to appear a merely inevitable process of social evolution. And in considering the question of the increased employment, and the employment in more responsible and highly placed duties, of the native medical graduates we must not ignore the influence which the difference of race introduces into it—not merely those of a physical nature but racial distinctions of character, religion education, and methods of thought which, however much we may regret their existence, nevertheless tend to keep the European and the native races of India more or less apart. Nor is it the case that the people of India do not themselves fully recognise these distinctions. It is a topic upon which we would perfer not to enter but so long as human nature is what it is it cannot be ignored. That in respect of trustworthiness of character there are among the members of the subordinate medical service quite a number of unimpeachable servants will be admitted but that the ethical standards of the native and the European are identical cannot be maintained. The native of India, notwithstanding all his confidence in the British character, has profound confidence in himself and is firmly convinced that either he or one of his compatriots is eminently fitted to administer the business of any official post in India. Ask the same native, however, when he is very ill whether he would prefer treatment at the hands of a compatriot or of an officer of the Indian Medical Service and his preference will be immediate and flattering to our race.

Reviewing the whole situation, we believe that it is a misapprehension to consider that the policy of the Government of India is eventually to displace the European commissioned medical officer into favour of qualified natives or Eurasians. It is certainly not that of the Collector or Magistrate, who would strenuously oppose it. Europeans in power in India have naturally enough not the least desire to have either themselves or their families medically treated by either natives or Eurasians instead of by their own countrymen. The eduction and training of natives of India to be qualified medical men are generally regarded as being among the highest and noblest function of the Indian Medical Service so that these men may gradually displace the ignorant "hakedn" and "baid" in ministering to the medical wants of the millions of suffering poor. But it goes without saying that Europeans serving in India will always prefer medical men of their own race. The gradual increase of qualified natives in the towns and the villages has certainly, and very naturally, the effect of diminishing the emoluments from private practice of the officers of the Indian Medical Service, for the former accept much lower fees than the latter and have the advantage of speaking the native languages fluently and of permanency of residence. We consider that it is a legitimate grievance of the qualified natives of India—for it must not be forgotten that it is their country over which we rule—that they are not placed more frequently in medical charge of the smaller districts of India. Whilst the British "raj" lasts, however, in India, European medical officers will be required for the larger stations and more important appointments. It would not be for the advance of medical science in India were it otherwise.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. F. PROVINCE WHEAT.

The second forecast of the wheat crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05, is as under:—It was stated in the first forecast of this crop that if the winter rains fell before the middle of January there would be a considerable increase in sowings. The rains set in in the third week of January with the result that there is an increase estimated at 20,000 acres in the area sown up to the end of January. Had the rain begun a week earlier the increase would have been much greater. The area now estimated is 877,000 acres. The main increases are in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu. The prospects of the crop are above average in Hazara and Kohat, average in Peshawar, a little below average in Bannu, and much below average in Dera Ismail Khan, where there were no autumn rains or floods. It has still to be seen how they will be affected by the exceptionally cold weather still prevalent. One result will be to make the harvest a very late one.

IT is stated in Peking that although the deposed Dalai Lama has managed to escape from Chinese surveillance at Urga and fled to Kiachta and crossed into Russian territory, where he is being protected by the Muscovite, he is known to be still in the neighbourhood of Kiachta, quietly ensconced in a Mongol monastery in that vicinity, in spite of Russian assertions to the contrary, namely, that the ex-Buddhist Pontiff had gone to St. Petersburg to pray for the Czar's help to recover his Tibetan Pontificate for him from the British and Chinese. People in Peking, however, say that if the Deputy Military Governor of Urga has any "go" or stamina in him, he can easily make a dash some dark night upon the Dalai Lama's retreat and "persuade" him to come back to the Imperial Dragon's parental fold.

OSCAR WILDE IN PRISON.

THERE has been no greater tragedy in literature than that which happened at the Old Bailey ten years ago, when the dazzling career of Oscar Wilde was quenched in hideous darkness. He stepped, in his own words, "from a sort of enternity of fame to a sort of eternity of infamy"; and when, three years after his release, he died miserably in Paris, destitute and forlorn, it was thought that the world had heard the last of one of its most perplexing and pathetic figures. Pathos and perplexity there still is; but to-day, for the first time, it is possible for us to say that we know something of the real Oscar Wilde. In his lifetime he had the reputation of being a poseur. He aimed at the reputation, and he gloried in it. He was the man of letters, the man of wit, the man of culture—but never the mere man. How much was affectation, how much sincerity, a delighted but bewildered public could not say. It laughed at his epigrams, crowded to his plays, and reserved its opinion as to himself.

Then the gaol doors closed behind him, and his fame was cut off clean, as by a guillotine. From that day to this nothing has been heard of him except as the author of the 'Ballad of Reading Gaol," which was published shortly after his release. And now, after the world had given up the problem of his personality, when his career is so ancient a history that it is possible to revive his plays, comes this amazing volume "De Profundis." It was—unlike the "Ballad"—written in gaol, towards the close of his to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. According to Mr. Robert Ross, to whom the letter was addressed, it was the last prose work he ever wrote. It was also the first piece of self revelation he ever wrote.

The expression must not be misunderstood. The book is a sketch of the author's spiritual development under suffering; but, as might be imagined, that development does not precisely follow the lines approved by Dr. Torrey and General Booth. There is little of the penitent form: there is a great deal of wrestling with the Angel. Much of the book is far too sacred and intimate for comment: but perhaps what will most forcibly strike the reader is the unexpectedness of it all. It is not easy to reconcile the Oscar Wilde of popular legend with the convict who writes: "People point to Reading Gaol and say, 'That is where the artistic life leads a man.' Well, it might lead to worse places"; or this:—

OXFORD AND PRISON.

The two great turning-points of my life were when my father sent me to Oxford, and when society sent me to prison. I will not say that prison is the best thing that could have happened to me; for that phrase would savour of too great bitterness towards myself. I would sooner say, or hear it said of me, that I was so typical a child of my age, that in my perversity, and for that perversity's sake, I turned the good things of my life to evil, and the evil things of my life to good.

It is not, of course, that prison life was not irksome, or was made easier, to him. To such a temperament as his—pleasure-loving, undisciplined, and with a passionate love for the beautiful in Nature—the ordinary discomforts and degradations of prison must have been terribly accentuated. There is a striking passage at the beginning of the book in which he describes the "paralysing immobility" of the life:

> Meal-time or harvest, of the reapers bending over the corn, or the grape gatherers threading through the vines, of the grass in the orchard made white with broken blossoms or strown with fallen fruit: of these we know nothing, and can know nothing. For us there is only one season, the season of sorrow. The very sun and moon seem taken from us. Outside, the day may be blue and gold, but the light that creeps down through the thickly-muffled glass of the small iron-barred window beneath which one sits is grey and niggard. It is always twilight in one's cell, as it is always twilight in one's heart. And in the sphere of thought, no less than in the sphere of time, motion is no more. The thing that you personally have long ago forgotten, or can easily forget is happening to me now, and will happen to me again to-morrow.

He learn later on that "the calendar of my daily conduct and labour that hangs on the outside of my cell-door, with my name and sentence written upon it, tells me that it is May." That is only one of an infinite number of ways in which two years' hard labour for Bill Sikes differs from two years' hard labour for Oscar Wilde; perhaps the contrast was in his mind when he writes in another place that "the prison style is absolutely and entirely wrong." To himself no drop of anguish seems to have been spared. During his term at Waudsworth, he says, he longed to die; and when, on removal to Reading, he found himself improving in health he was filled with rage: "I determined to commit suicide on the very day on which I left prison." The very dress, he complains, makes the wearers grotesque. "We are the zanies of sorrow. We are the clowns whose hearts are broken. We are specially designed to appeal to the sense of humour:—

> On November 13 1895, I was brought down here from London. From two o'clock till half-past two on that day, I had to stand on the centre platform of Clapham Junction in convict dress, and handcuffed, for the world to look at. I had been taken out of the hospital ward without a moment's notice being given to me. Of all possible objects I was the most grotesque. When people saw me they laughed. Each train as it came up swelled the audience. Nothing could exceed their amusement. That was, of course, before they knew who I was. As soon as they had been informed they laughed still more. For half an hour I stood there in the grey November rain surrounded by a jeering mob.

For a year after that, he says, he wept every day at the same hour and for the same space of time. But there were kindnesses also:—

> When I was brought down from my prison to the Court of Bankruptcy, between two policemen—waited in the long dreary corridor that, before the whole crowd, whom an action so sweet and simple hushed into silence, he might gravely raise his hat to me, as handcuffed and with bowed head I passed him by. Men have gone to heaven for smaller things than that.

We have mentioned these incidents, but it must not be supposed that this is in the ordinary sense a book of prison experiences. There are indeed, almost no other references to the material side of his punishment, apart from the strangely significant admission that it was the last year of his sentence that brought the change in his outlook. "I have," he says, had a year longer of imprisonment, but humanity has been in the prison along with us all, and now when I go out I shall remember great kindnesses that I have received here from almost everybody."

The dominant note of these confessions is the mystic adoration of sorrow which runs through them. "There is no truth," he writes, "comparable to sorrow. There are times when sorrow seems to me to be the only truth. Other things may be illusions of the eye or the appetite made to blind the one and cloy the other, but out of sorrow have the worlds been built, and at the birth of a child or star there is pain." It was, he admits, a discovery, to him, through, with a characteristic touch of egoism, he recalls that all this later knowledge was prefigured in his books. He recalls especially the phrase of the bishop in "The Young King," who says, "Is not He who made misery wiser than thou art?" admitting that when he wrote it the words "seemed to me like more than a phrase."

Another remarkable passage follows on the reminiscence of a lady who is described as one of the most beautiful personalities, I have ever known a woman whose sympathy and noble kindness to me both before and since the tragedy of my imprisonment have been beyond power and description:—

> On the occasion of which I am thinking I recall distinctly how I said to her that there was enough suffering in one narrow London lane to show that God did not love man and that wherever there was any sorrow though but that of a child in some little garden weeping over a fault that it had or had not committed the whole face of creation was completely marred. I was entirely wrong. She told me so but I could not believe her. I was not in the sphere in which such belief was to be attained to. Now it seems to me that love of some kind is the only possible explanation of the extraordinary amount of suffering that there is in the world. I cannot conceive of any other explanation. I am convinced that there is no other, and that if the world has indeed, as I have said, been built of sorrow, it has been built by the hands of love, because in no other way could the soul of man, for whom the world was made, reach the full stature of its perfection. Pleasure for the beautiful body, but pain for the beautiful soul.

HIS TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT.

The writer's references to his trial and punishment—for which a curious world will be agape—are candid and without bitterness. And old friend called on him to protest belief in his innocence. "I burst into tears at what he said, and told him that while there was much among the definite charges that was quite untrue . . . still that my life had been full of perverse pleasures, and that unless he accepted that as a fact about me and realised it to the full, I could not possibly be friends with him any more, or even be in his company." Elsewhere he tells the story of his fall and of his repentance:—

> The gods had given me almost everything. But I let myself be lured into long spells of senseless and sensual ease. I amused myself with being a flaneur, a man of fashion. I surrounded myself with the smaller natures and the meaner minds. I became the spendthrift of my own genius, and to waste an eternal youth gave me a curious joy. Tired of being on the heights, I deliberately went to the depths in the search for new sensation. What the paradox was to me in the sphere of throught, perversity became to me in the sphere of passion. Desire, at the end, was a malady, or a madness, or both. I grew careless of the lives of others. I took pleasure where it pleased me, and passed on. I forgot that every little action of the common day makes or unmakes character, and that therefore what one has done in the secret chamber one has some day to cry aloud on the housetop. I ceased to be lord over myself. I was no longer the captain of my soul, and did not know it. I allowed pleasure to dominate me. I ended in horrible disgrace. There is only one thing for me now, absolute humility.
>
> I have lain in prison for nearly two years. Out of my nature has come wild despair; an abandonment to grief that was piteous even to look at: terrible and impotent rage; bitterness and scorn; anguish that wept aloud; misery that could find no voice; sorrow that was dumb. I have passed through every possible mood of suffering. Better than Wordsworth himself I know what Wordsworth meant when he said—
>
> "Suffering is permanent, obscure, and dark,
> And has the nature of infinity."

But while there were times when I rejoiced in the idea that my sufferings were to be endless, I could not bear them to be without meaning. Now I find hidden somewhere away in my nature something that tells me that nothing in the whole world is meaningless, and suffering least of all.

No passage could better indicate the great gulf fixed between the Oscar Wilde who went into prison and the Oscar Wilde who came out.

There is a large section of this book to which it is possible to refer only with some diffidence. Fifty pages are given over to what is practically a sermon—a wholly unconventional sermon, but one of supreme force, originality, and beauty—on the life and character of Christ. "The very independence of his outlook—for this spiritual development left him as far as ever from any of the recognised "Churches"—lends peculiar interest to the reflections suggested to him by the perusal of prison Greek "Testament. Every morning," he says, "after I had cleaned my cell and polished my tins I read a little of the Gospels, a dozen verses taken by chance anywhere. It is a delightful way of opening the day." The attraction was in this case twofold. Till Oscar Wilde had come to realise the meaning of sorrow, he was not likely to realise the message of the Man of Sorrows. But behind all the personal element, it is plain that Oscar Wilde was profoundly moved by the æsthetic appeal of the Gospels. 'Christ's entire life," he says, "is the most wonderful of poems"; and the basis of His nature he finds to be the same as that of the nature of the artist—"an intense and flame-like imagination." Again, he observes that Christ is "just like a work of art."

He does not really teash one anything, but by being brought into his presence one becomes something. And every body predestined to his presence one. Once at least in his life each man walks with Christ to Emmaus.

"Dangerous" doctrines, no doubt, and there are some even more heretical. But the orthodoxy is as strange as the heterodoxy.

His miracles seem to me to be as exquisite as the coming of spring, and quite as natural. I see no difficulty at all in believing that such was the charm of his personality that his mere presence could bring peace to souls in anguish, and that those who touched his garments or his hands forgot their pain; or that as he passed by on the highway of life people who had seen nothing of life's mystery saw it clearly, and others who had been deaf to every voice but that of pleasure heard for the first time the voice of love and found it as "musical as Apollo's lute"; or that evil passions fled at his approach, and men whose dull unimaginative lives had been but a mode of death rose as it were from the grave when he called them; or that when he taught on the hillside the multitude forgot their hunger and thirst and the cares of this world, and that to his friends who listened to him as he sat at meat the coarse food seemed delicate, and the water had the taste of good wine, and the whole house became full of the odour and sweetness of nard.

But it is only one of a multitude of marvels in this book to find the typical cynic of the nineteenth century championing the authenticity of miracles.

There will no doubt be found some to say that the psychological problem which seems to be offered in this book does not exist that in fact the author posed to the end and that as he had always maintained that Art was concerned with utterance and not with morals so in this last effort of all he aimed merely at producing a beautiful piece of literature. Beautiful supremely beautiful it is but that "it merely represents a tour de force of hypocrisy is not to be believed. The solitude and the discipline of prison life are an infallible solvent of shams and it is perhaps in anticipation of some such criticism that the author states so emphatically in his preface:—

> Prison life makes me see people and things as they really are. . . . It is the people outside who are deceived by the illusions of a life in constant motion. They revolve with life and contribute to its unreality. We who are immobile both see and know

AND THE RESULT?

Either, in this book, Oscar Wilde speaks face to face with realities, or else the severest punishment known to English law can as the end leave an as still grimacing at the facts of life. On the two miracles most people will think the first the less incredible.

It is true that the book invites the question: What was the effect of these experiences on the few years that elapsed between the author's release and his death? There is no answer to the query. Oscar Wilde had no illusions on the point. "For me," he writes, "the world is shrivelled to a handbreadth, and everywhere I turn my name is written on the rocks in lead." There is pathetic significance in the fact that certain projects alluded to in this book were never carried out. He mentions specifically to topics on which he proposed to write: "Christ as the precursor of the romantic movement in life," and "The artistic life considered in its relation to conduct." Later he says: "I hope to live long enough to produce work of such a character that I shall be able at the end of my days to say, 'Yes, that is just where the artistic life leads a man!'" Why these resolutions were never fulfilled we do not know, and probably never shall know. All the more touching are the closing pages of a book which, apart from its importance as one of the most poignant and luminous human documents of all time, will live as a consummate piece of literature. He was to be released in May. "I tremble with pleasure," he says, "when I think that on the very day of my leaving prison both the laburnum and the lilac will be blooming in the gardens and that I shall see the wind stir with restless beauty the swaying gold of the one, and make the other toss the pale purple of its plumes so that all the air shall be Arabia for me."

Still, I am conscious now that behind all this beauty, satisfying though it may be, there is some spirit hidden of which the painted forms and shapes are but modes of manifestation, and it is with this spirit that I desire to become in harmony. . . . Society, as we have constituted it, will have no place for me, has none to offer; but Nature, whose sweet rains fall on unjust and just alike, will have clefts in the rocks where I may hide, and secret valleys in whose silence I may walk abroad in the darkness without stumbling, and send the wind over my footprints so that none may track me to my hurt: she will cleanse me in great waters, and with bitter herbs make me whole.

And none who read the book but will hope the prayer was heard.

IN Algeria the present winter has been the most severe experienced for 14 years. Even during the present week the weather has been harder over a wide area of the country than in any part of Western Europe. On Tuesday there was a torrential fall of rain in the Orleansville district, ending a long dry spell, but to the rain succeeded snow and a temperature excessively cold. Seven sportsmen, who had gone wild boar hunting, were caught by the snow in the mountains, and when the last telegrams were dispatched had not been able to regain the plain after nearly 24 hours' detention.

THERE is a Mayor in New Jersey whose list of virtues is so bewilderingly bright that one rubs the eye on reading it, says a writer in "To-day." He never makes a speech that cannot be put into six inches of type. He made an idle park commissioner do something for his living by trimming trees. When the necessity for raising a large sum of money arose, he personally took the tax-rolls round to the officers of every corporation in the city, and informed them that he had cut out every useless item, and if they could not suggest anything further to cut out, they would have to submit willingly to an increased tax valuation. He is the first man at every fire, and he only draws five hundred a year.

DETAILS of revolting Police atrocities at Mohileff, on the Dnieper, are published in the Berlin Vorwaerts. The Jews were the chief sufferers. There had evidently been some ferment among the workmen, and there was talk of street demonstrations in various parts of the town. Crowds of people had apparently assembled when the Police attacked the townspeople, dragging individuals in the crowd into the Police Station. First their names were taken by the officer in charge, and then they were delivered to a body of Police at the head of the stairs, who beat them until they were unconscious, when they were flung to the bottom of the stairs. Here they were beaten again and then carried out to the yard, where they were left to the mercies of a detachment of soldiers, who belaboured them with their muskets, smashing arms, legs, and fingers. One senseless girl was flung to the dogs. A panic reigned in the town, and no one was sure of his life.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF WAR.

A GLIMPSE OF SOCIETY IN HARBIN.

How cold it has turned! As the sun pops down behind the distant rim of the vast plain surrounding Harbin, the thermometer promptly follows suit twenty-five degrees, and you know it. It was quite respectably warm during the day, but now you will want your furs, for it will will grow colder and colder before morning and not till then will you coyly seek your Russian bed, which you know will make you sigh for a nice downy piece of fresh macadam as a relief from the misery of your mattress.

When you have got through supper you will find all Harbin rousing itself to real life, the only life, that is that the Russian understands by the term. It is now nine o'clock, so off we go to the theatre, where everybody who is anybody at all will be gathering. What we eventually reach is a species of Earl's Court with all the gilt off. The theatre is only one of the numerous seductions of this Harbin establishment. In the gardens, amidst dusty trees, broad promenades, and glaring lamps, there are cafes with brazen-looking nymphs in waiting, juggler shows, acrobats, and other delights such as the Russian loves. The Slav must be amused or ennui will kill him outright—no matter that a war is upon him the end of which he cannot foresee, Nitchevo; sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

The elite of Harbin, both military and civilian are all there enveloped in huge overcoats and either drinking Roederer extra sweet and treble-sugared or promenading round and round looking extremely cold while waiting for the theatre bell to ring. But above all, especially where a number are gathered together, it is necessary to drink. Money earned during the day must not be hoarded. It must be spent at night in Russian Manchuria or you will very soon fall under suspicion.

Everyone therefore does his level best to avoid such a possibility. If you wish to be regarded as a man of substance and to be courted by your fellows, and especially by the ladies, your only course is to drink champagne. It is the passport to social consideration. If poor you drink coffee, and are at once set down in your appropriate category, and given up as hopeless. The restaurant-keeper calculates his profits by the number of champagne cases sold during the night. In the morning he asks, "How many cases last night?" Multiplying this number by fifty roubles he obtains the required result, for his profits are £5 a case. Everything else is regarded as unprofitable.

Presently the jangling of a bell is heard through the gardens, and there is a rush to the theatre. Imagine a place like an oblong box, equally devoid of decoration or comfort, in which the seating accommodation is to be found on the floor and in a broad gallery running round the whole auditorium. There are a few so-called stalls, while a few boxes are to be had closely resembling cattle-pens, constructed of rough wood, and separated from one another by partitions about three feet high. It is much on the pattern of the miserable and equally primitive theatre which the French have got at Saigon.

The cattle-pen boxes are very select and of course very high-priced, but you keep your hat and coat on and despite strict prohibition, puff your cigarette behind your hand. In the stalls you will note the gilded youth of Harbin. Behind them are the petty traders of the place, and in the gallery booted gods, odoriferous to a degree, together with their women, the heads of the latter gay with coloured handkerchiefs. They chatter incessantly, and the prevailing attitude is one of extreme good humour, for the Russian has the best heart in the world.

The play, which is execrable and punctuated by huge intervals, is over by eleven, and now the real business of the night commences, for the cafe chantants and gambling hells only open their doors at twelve, and the theatre merely gives you an appetite for greater excitement. So hey for a drosky and away we go to "The Golden Anchorite," where they are said to have the latest singers and dancers from Europe. There is already a scramble of sledges as we draw up at the door, and we enter to find that a Harbin cafe chantant is cut out on the precise pattern of all the others we have seen—the small stage, the usual array of women, and high-priced drinks "de rigueur." The orchestra, in yellow flannel with Mephistophelian trimmings of scarlet braid and blue noses, fondly imagine themselves Neapolitan boatmen, and are the funniest thing in the room. Then we are treated to a women's chorus given by the entire strength of the troupe. Singing is one of the few things a Russian can do really well, and even amidst the dingy tawdriness of the "Golden Anchorite" we hear voices of surprising power and sweetness.

The little tables around us are crowded with women in fearful and wonderful travesties of the latest Paris and London modes, soldiers in gorgeous array and Harbin civilians, unwholesome-looking as only men can look whose original mode of life is to retire to bed at eight in the evening, to rise at midnight, sprinkle themselves with some scent, and proceed to supper at their favourite haunt, which they do not leave till four or five in the morning.

As the night passes and the empty bottles of Roederer increase, the pace gets hotter with the eternal tinkle of the champagne glasses and the increasing roar of voices from the human menagerie. Now and then human passion finds vent in a furious row, and only the night before an officer had attempted to cut down a fickle damsel who had transferred her affections to a fatter pocket-book, while occasionally women poison themselves and fail, gasping imprecations of Italian fervour, at their faithless lovers, feet.

But we found even lower depths in a gambling saloon a verst away. It is dangerous to walk in Harbin at night, so we stepped into the middle of the road, where the moonshine was brightest. The roar of drunken revelry came from all sides of us—from gaudy rivals of the "Anchorite," or from the leering doors of cheap drinking hells where a man can get crazy drunk for a few kopecks. These were constantly exuding foul gangs of vodka-sodden creatures, who staggered out of their glaring inferno into the moonlight with curses and yells as they came down heavily over the ruts and stones of Harbin's "high street." At last we came by a perilous side passage to a huge barn-like house. Our guide was evidently one of the cognoscenti, and piloted us knowingly to the back of the place, where we entered a big room choking with smoke and foul with the reek of unwashed, degraded humanity. The air smoke: not like the breath from a smelting factory, amidst the flaring lights and floating smoke-clouds the rings of vile faces, male and female, presented a picture of such intent villainy that it was as complete a bit of hell as it was possible to conceive with a terrestrial imagination. Stacks of paper roubles surrounded a roulette wheel in the centre of the room, and the limit was the roof of the house. Speech was limited to ejaculations bespeaking triumph or despair. The chance of winning much in such a place was remote in the extreme, and those that did stood less than a dog's chance of reaching their quarters alive.

Thus is the Russian fulfilling that oriental destiny about which he is always crying out. In spite of a terrible war, which calls for all the energy of which he is capable, rottenness and hollowness are apparent beneath every phase of his life. Reckless squandering of money, barbaric profusion, go hand in hand with a primitive squalor, a moral and physical uncleanness which seem irredeemable.—T. H. M. H. in "St. James."

IN a note on the Grand Lamas of Tibet, "T. P.'s Weekly" states that these so-called divine personages have never for a hundred years been allowed to attain their majority. Chosen for his semi-divine position in infancy the Grand Lama has been allowed to grow up till he was just approaching 18, and then suddenly he has disappeared, and once more an infant reigns in the great high position. It says something for the Dalai Lama of to-day that he is the first who for a hundred years has been able to pass the Rubicon of his majority. But he only did this by anticipating the slayers and slaying them.

THE "Petit Parisien" publishes an interview which its Berlin correspondent has had with a high military official on the reports that the Emperor William had, by means of personal letters, encouraged the Czar to make war on Japan and preserve intact the power of autocracy. The official stated that that there was absolutely no truth in these reports, and in proof of this he showed the correspondent a written report in which mention was made of these rumours. In the margin of the report the Kaiser had written the words: "This is a lie; God keep me from ever meddling with the internal affairs of foreign countries."

To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Christmas spent in the Crimea by the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, a Christmas dinner was (the "Household Brigade Magazine" says) sent to all the surviving pensioners of the regiment. It was found that there are still 60 pensioners alive. The dinner sent out consisted of fowl, plum pudding, and tobacco. A card was put in each hamper with the following message printed on it:—"50th anniversary of Christmas spent in the Crimea. Wishing you a happy Christmas. From the officers of the Cold stream guards. Most grateful letters were received from all the old pensioners, who seemed much touched at being remembered by their old regiment.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

AN UNCANNY STORY.

THE report that the "disembodied spirit" of the murdered duke was seen by a girl at his palace at the time of the assassination is sure to have created a profound impression at the Russian Court, where superstition is almost as rampant as at Teheran. The story has many parallels. One such used to be told of a young man of distinguished family who had betrayed and deserted a certain poor girl. He accompanied his parents to Paris, where one day they were startled by hearing unearthly yells from their dog. Hastening to see what had happened, they found the young man in extremity of terror. He had, he said, seen the young woman's ghost walk from one end of the room to the other, and the dog, too, appeared to have seen and been terrified by the apparition. He confessed his villainy on the spot. Inquiries were at once made at home, and it was found that the girl had died in giving birth to a child at the moment when her spirit was alleged to have appeared to her betrayer.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

For many years there has been a voice in Russia crying for a convocation of representatives of all classes in the domains of the Tsar. The autocracy has strangled that voice into ineffectiveness. But so the story runs, just as the Duke Sergius's letter to the Tsar advising an assembly was being read, his death occurred. If this be true, then history has repeated itself in the most extraordinary fashion. Four-and-twenty years ago the Nihilists buried Alexander II. into eternity. Had he lived an hour longer unharmed, Russia would have had a Constitution. The document was drawn up; it only needed his signature. Alexander III. would have given effect to his father's will, but Pobiedonostseff, the Pharaoh of the piece, hardened his heart. The Tsar's present proclamation is like an echo of that woeful one, published when Alexander II. lay dead. It was then that he himself was first officially recognised by Russia. His father

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Major Squire of the U.S. Signal Corps, has made experiments at Fort Mason, California with growing trees as antennæ and "earths" in wireless telegraphy and finds them serve the purpose. Instead of earthing a wire, it is enough to drive a nail into a tree some two inches above the ground and connect the wire to it. The tree itself can also act as an antenna or air-wire, a fact useful in military field telegraphy.

Mr Frederick Collins, in the "Scientific American," describes the Major's method of using the tree for an air-wire. It is based on the well-known observation that if a vertical wire earthed at its lower end is one-fourth the wave length of the received signal waves, the crest of the waves of current and the nod of the waves of potential in the antennæ are at or near the earth line. The Major, therefore, connects the appratus for telegraphing, namely, the transmitter or receiver, at the base of the tree. One terminal of the apparatus is connected to the base of the tree at the ground, and the other terminal to the earth itself at distance from the tree of one-fourth of a wave-length. A branch of the signal currents thus passes through the apparatus and wire to earth, and makes the signals.

Mr. Plummer, in a paper to the Royal Society, concludes that Gambia fever and "sleeping sickness" are not the same disease in different stages, but quite distinct. He finds that the trypanosome of sleeping sickness can be inoculated into rats.

Experiments of Dr. Koernicke, reported in "Himmel und Erde," show that Rontgen rays and radium both arrest the growth of seedling plants. The rays first accelerate the germination of dry bean and turnip seeds, then check it.

M. Millochau has been able, thanks to the rare and pure atmosphere on the summit of Mont Blanc, to observe the darkening of the bright rays in the solar spectrum caused by absorption of the rays in the solar atmosphere.

Certain wines, according to M. Muntz, in a paper to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, have a quality which is called "marrowy," and he traces it to pectine formed in the ripening of the grape. The most marrowy wines are made from very ripe grapes.

Signor Tarugi, in the "Gazetta," describes an aluminium respirator for breathing in mercurial vapours. The air passes through powdered aluminium, which absorbs the mercury before it goes to the lungs. The device is used in the mercury mines of Monte Amiata.

A promising idea has been realised at the Ilsede Works, Germany, in the centre of an industrial region including the city of Peine. It is to utilise the waste gases from high furnaces to generate electricity at a central station, and distribute it to the neighbourhood. The station is of 6,000 horse-power and it will be doubled later on.

A syndicate of "cultivators," comprising twenty-eight local societies, and extending over a large area in Beaujolais, France, have during four years combated hail by over four hundred conical cannons or mortars four metres high. Formerly, the damage to crops by hail was, on the average, 1,300,000 francs a year, but for the past four years it has fallen, thanks to the blank cartridge fired at hail-clouds, to 250,000 francs a year. This amounts to a saving of over a million francs a year. The shots cause atmospheric electric discharges to cease, perhaps by equalising the electric potential of the air.

Recent geological observations have shown that in the Cretaceous or Chalk Period the sea covered the Sahara. Two French officers have recently discovered fossils of the Upper Chalk Period near Timbuctoo and also 350 kilometres to the north of it. Fossils of the Jurassic on the cretaceous beds have also been found near Marakesh in Morocco, and others of the Eocene formation in Western Morocco.

M. Paul Girardin points out the necessity of distinguishing "erratic boulders" in geology according to their origin from dead or disappearing glaciers avalanches, or slopes turned towards the north.

Certain molluscs contain a pigmy crab in their shells, and Van Beneden remarks that while the mollusc shelters the frail crab he enjoys the scraps of the crab's feasts. It is, in fact, a mutual benefit association.

Father Cirera, formerly chief of the magnetic service of the Manila Observatory, has instituted a new observatory of astronomical physics at Tortosa, Catalonia, Spain, for continuous research of the relations between solar, electric, and magnetic perturbations by means of registering apparatus.

It is rather a unique establishment. It consists of seven buildings, comprising two magnetic pavilions, one for variations of the earth's magnetism, the other for absolute determinations. The former has a mac-cart photographic registering apparatus. Another pavilion is for the study of solar activity, especially spots and protuberances. Another pavilion is for earthquake observations, and others for electrical, meteorological, and cloud observations. The observatory, situated at the mouth of the Ebro, is in the zone of totality for the solar eclipse this year.

Herr G. Walter, in "Das Wetter," holds that a year with few thunderstorms almost always precedes a year of maximum sunspots. The conclusion is drawn from observations at Vienna, but a good deal may depend on local conditions.

"Ame" is a kind of Japanese barley-sugar made by the action of barley malt on glutinous rice. Liquid ame is described in the Bulletin of the Bussey Institution, Harvard University.

Dinosaur Hall, in the American Museum of Natural History recently opened to the public, is far from complete. The great skeleton brontosaurus will have as many companion dinosaurs as there are boxes or space for. The brontosaurus was an amphibious lizard, slow-moving and stupid. The brain at the back of the skull must have been small even for a reptile, and its organisation is of low type, but the spinal cord was larger, and probably controlled reflex movements of the animal.

An ordinary watch contains about 150 pieces, but complicated repeaters, chronographs, &c., as many as 800, and in one case 975 pieces.

In every department of serious inquiry men are glad to find the same conclusions reached by different methods—the more different the better. Of course, it is obvious that if one started from absolutely certain premises or data, and could exclude all fallacies in the process of making logical inferences from them, then the conclusions would need no support. Certain data and certain logic must yield certain conclusions. Not in one in ten thousand of his inquiries can the man of science command these desirable conditions; and so he ever seeks to reach by more methods than one that which, he hopes, is a valid conclusion. A recent striking instance of the fashion in which students of different branches of science can serve one another in this connection is furnished by the study of the age of Stonehenge. Assuming that the builders planned the principal line of its great temple to face the rising sun on the longest day, the astronomers concluded that it must have been built in the seventeenth or eighteenth century B. C. Then comes an archæologist, who studies the flint implements unearthed during the recent re-erection of the "leaning stone"—and the date he suggests is practically identical with that arrived at by the astronomers. Two lines of inquiry, starting from totally unconnected data, using totally dissimilar methods of reasoning have reached the same conclusion. By the months of two such witnesses we may surely assume the truth to have been spoken.

Quite apart from the local interest of Stonehenge, there is a general interest attached to this investigation. For it proves that a race which could make astronomical observations of considerable precision and could build "for all time," inhabited these islands thirty-five centuries ago. If we recall the work already done and still being pursued, under somewhat discouraging financial conditions, by Dr. Arthur Evans in Crete, we shall observe that the builders of Stonehenge were probably contemporary with the builders of King Minos' palace in that now so troubled island. This gigantic and nobly-designed building of which Daedalus was probably the architect, is in all likelihood the original labyrinth of the fable of Theseus and the Minotaur. Dr. Evans has shown that in respect of sanitation, ventilation, and many other features, these ancient Cretans knew more than the Briton of, say, the eighteenth century. When these men were thus distinguishing themselves, "the glory that was Greece," as Poe has "it, was yet to be!" The point is that every variety of investigation, in many and far-distant parts of the world, shows, beyond cavil that the birth of civilisation was far more remote in time than we used to suppose. Dr. Arthur Evans has reason to believe that great architectural skill was displayed in Crete, even as far back as the third and probably the fourth, millennium before the Christian era; and Stonehenge is witness that even in these islands, so far from the cradle of civilisation in Asia, men must have been much wiser than certain of their successors have thought, long before the rise and fall of empires that seem remote enough to us to-day. Every year is proving that it means much more than once was thought, to be born heir of all the ages. Nor is it to be forgotten that the astronomers' and physicists' estimate of the probable duration of the sun would suggest that, relatively to his future, man is yet but an infant in arms. "Diuturnity" means more to the open-eyed of to-day than it could possibly have meant to Sir Thomas Browne when he delighted himself in the use of that magnificent word.

THE EDALJI CASE.

REPORTED STATEMENT BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

THE statement is made that the Home Secretary, in his attitude with regard to the case of George Edalji, the solicitor, who is undergoing a sentence of seven years' penal servitude for alleged horse maiming at Great Wyrley, is disregarding the opinions of both the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General who while declining to say whether they thought Edalji guilty or not guilty on the evidence submitted, are reported to have declared that the trial was not satisfactory.

The agitation for the release of Edalji is growing as the result of the public meeting held recently in the Essex Hall.

Mr. R. D. Yelverton (late Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands), Edalji's cousel, is sending out to members of the Parliament and persons who place honour above party a letter in which he says: "I beg leave to remind you that from the first moment of my entering into the case I have respectfully requested to be afforded a sight of the 'dossier' upon which my client was convicted. I grieve, for the honour of the Home Office, to say that my requests have been studiously ignored, and I respectfully declare such a refusal to be a denial of justice to my client, who has had no opportunity of seeing the anonymous letters, of testing the handwriting in them, or of having them lithographed. This is a matter based upon one of the commonest elements of justice.

"It is easy to add to the gross injustice my client sustained, and is sustaining, I point out, however, one most unfair incident, namely, that the Home Office officials have listened to secret tale and secret statements since Mr. Edalji's conviction, and have refused to furnish any information as to the effect of such secret slanders or to permit Mr. Edalji's advisers to know what they are, and to have the opportunity of rebutting them.

"Such a denial of justice, which puts the King's subjects in peril of the evils of the worst days of the Court of Star Chamber, is un-English and unfair, but is quite in accordance with that which is disclosed in the testimony of Harry Green, hurriedly deported to South Africa, and whose alleged confessions were suppressed by the police, and the incidents of which testimony constitute one of the details as to which I claim for my client the right of public inquiry."

As soon as a dissolution appears in sight, if the grievances complained of are not remedied in the interval, Mr. Yelverton proposes to hold public meetings in the constituencies around and including Great Wyrley, at which he intends to read important letters bearing on the case written by the chief constable, and also the statement of Harry Green.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	6	5	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	7	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	19	22	44
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi.....	15	11	26
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	33	26	56
F Parel, Sewri and Sion..... ..	11	9	18
G Mahim and Worli.....	11	9	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	29
Total.....	111	100	232
Same date last year	146	127	199

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
55	30

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	6	3	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	14	10	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	31	27	44
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	35	7	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	29	24	60
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	6	4	12
G Mahim and Worli.....	12	14	20
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	23
Total	103	96	210
Total plague deaths to date...	283,355	230,453	
Same date last year	132	103	209

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
48	25

HIGH COURT.—March 13.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Test mentary Suit, for dismissal of Caveat.

28-04—Pestonji R ni K—Bezonji Dhunjibhoy Ghadiali vs Muncherji Dhunjibhoy Ghadiali Jamsetji and P.

Long Cause for consent decree.

535-04—J P Dastur Nasai Khairaj and Co—vs Bertie Smith and Co, Limited Kanja and P Commercial Cause.

759,01—Captain and V—Champsey Parbut and others vs Mowji Shamji and others—Madhowji E K—Part heard

Reference.

E F Nicholson—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I, of 1894 and Re Government and Re Devkaran Nanji

Testamentary Suits.

15-04—Sorabji and J—Bai Mamabai widow vs Canji Walji Madhowji and K,

119-04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhugvandas vs Goderm—Balkison K J Billimoria.

20-01—Tyabji D and Co.—Chabildas Narrondas vs Bai Heerabai widow a minor by her guardian Gordhun Govind B M and Romer.

22-04—Bicknell M and R—Yenuabai widow vs Viswanath Pandoprang Bhalkar minor by his guardian Pandoorung H Mantri—Balkrishna V N K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

For Consent Decree,

49'04—Mansukhlal J and H—Purshotamdas Mangaldas and others vs Balkrishna Bhimaji Payne and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

765,04—Payne and Co Hunsraj Moorarji vs Runchordas Dharsey Little and Co

430 18996-04—Mulla and M—Gordhundas Waghji vs Dosa Haji Ebrahim and others—Ardeser H D and Co

676-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Ebrahim Mahomed Ays Gordhundas Waghji—Mulla and M

609'04—Bhaisbunker K and G, Gordhan Ramji vs Bai Ladoobai and another Hiralal D

719'04—In Person Chatturbhuj Soonderjee vs Permanand Dasa Madhowji and K

723,04—Wadia G and Co; Abdulla Kalkibhoy Readymoney vs Mahomed Haji Sulleman and other—Smetham and B and N. and Matubhoy J and M.

378'04—Thakurdas and Co—Jakkissondas Purshotum vs Sakulchand Magunlal and another Meg J and G

753'04—In person a pauper Bhaichal widow vs Veljee Khoda and others K B Mehta

418'04—Payne and Co—Societa Colonicle Italiana vs Mahomed Sailey Mahomed—Balkrishna V N K

777'03—Jamsetjee and R Eberezshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Dinbai widow and another M R Vakil

757'04—Jamsetjee and R Ibrahim Girdharidas vs Thakor Jeewandas Nathoobhoy Nadirshaw and T

293'03—In person Ladhibai widow vs Ruttonsey Karamsey and others Payne and Co

563-02—Bicknell M and R—Hanumanbux Foolchand and others—vs Kedarmal Govindram and another Kanga and P

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

42-05—Payne and Co—Hirji Kheo Maneck and others vs Haji Sultanally Shustri and others—M J and M and Mirza and M

117-01—Bhaishanker K and G—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha alias Mogbibai—Madhowji and Co—Part heard

205-01—R Raghavaya—Bhasker Ganesh Shevdye vs Raoji Kindyeckrao Jagunath Snanke: sett—Crawford B and Co

827-01—Captain and V Mahomed Ali bin Abdool Kareem Logday vs The Hon the Advocate General and others Little an Co and Ardeser H D and Co

830-04—Bhaishanker K and G Fatmaboo vs Abdool Hoosein Kalimodin and others Little and Co—Payne and Co for restorement

17-775-453-04—Dikshit D and G—Ramdayal Saligram vs Govind narayan Jeychand—Payne and Co

834-01—M B Chothia—Scorsing Mathuradas vs Kursondas Vuesonji and others—Mirza and M and Hiralal D and S and M

417-04—D D Romer George Grant Craig vs Percy Ferdinand Fischer—Payne and Co

148'04—Smetham B and N Govindji Ramji and others vs Franjirandaw Saligan and another Wadia G and Co

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Auchencraig, 2541 tons, Captain M B Reid, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Ariel, 2208 tons, Captain J Race, sailed on Saturday for Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

THE steamer City of Agra, 3026 tons, Captain C Brouric, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Lord Kelvin, 2157 tons, Captain J T Bockerleg, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Axenfels, 2823 tons, Captain A Weihmann, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Kurachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1301 tons, Captain C F Evans, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs R M Bettram, Mr A H Davidson, Mr and Mrs L M Demello and 20 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Carey arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Malcolm and 2 children, Mr Re d Assist Surgeon, A G Reid, Mr M K 2 Kempton, Mr Warburton Hameed Khan and brother, Mr M M Meneshi and five others 225 deck and h horses.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Company's steamer Ghusan, 2832 tons, Captain H W Kerwick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 21st February, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J S Elmore, Lieut Dickenson, Mr Tatham, Miss Nicholson Sergt T Cairns, Sergt Major Garnell, Mr J G Gregson, Miss R Alsway, Lieut-Col Hall, Mr H Gillard, Mr Galimidi, Mr Montgomery, Mr and Mrs G Edward and 2 children, Major J C Dewell, Mrs J Davies, Miss E V Harold, and three deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE Ships.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Fox ...Capt Eustace ....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ... Comdr.. A J G Piffard.....R I M
Plassey.....Seymour .....Spton.....Transport .....
H M S Flagship Hyacinth ..Capt the Hon Hood.....R Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine .....Commander Hulbert ...R Navy
H M S Lapwing .... Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ....R I M
R I M S Comet .....Comdr .....Stookes .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats..... .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 11.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2791	Forbes	.....	.....	M M & Co
Elco (bque).....	414	Scotton.....	.....	.....	The Captain
Baron Inverdale ...	2130	...Cracknell	W & A Graham & Co		
Coromandel	2783	.....	Montfard.....	China...	P & O Co
Raudor.....	Reunion.....	1229	.....	Carr.....	H G Hajam
Colabaria	3147	.....	Walkeye.....	.....	M M & Co
Riverdale.....	2752	.....	Hay	.....	Bomonjee & Co
Okara	3139	Fenwick.....	.....	.....	M M & Co
Naurus.....	2862	Sandiland	Calcutta.....	.....	T M & Co
Kt Bachelor.....	414	Fionis.....	.....	.....	T M & Co
Caspian.....	2227	Young	.....	.....	Bombay Co
Jumna.....	2967	Parsons.....	.....	.....	M M & Co
E R O'Brien (ship)...	1037	.....	Prat.....	.....	.....
Ayuthia.....	694	Curtis	.....	.....	F F Campbell & Co
Persia.....	4193	.....	Haughton	.....	Aden 1-4 P & O Co
Lhasa.....	911	Rothwell	.....	.....	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents
A	Loodiana...	2124	...	Sharp...	...Zanzibar.....	18-3 M M & Co
B	Bundasrath.....	1319	Tepe.....	.....	Zanzibar ...	13-3 A Strandes Co
B	Camberwell	2589	Bain-s.....	.....	.....	M M & Co
C&R	Clan Macalister ..	2661	Sommerleit ...	.....	.....	25-3 F M & Co
D&R	Dido..	Pickering.....	.....	K'chi	.....	16-3 F Muir and Co
F	Tabaristan ...	2173	Paramor...	Karachi...	.....	19-3 E Latham & Co
G	Secunder...	1073	Brebner.....	Mauritius...	.....	16-3 H S Sidick
K	Clan Forbes...	2569	Ridgway.....	Liverpool....	.....	F Muir & Co
F	Langdale ...	2515	.....	Gray.....	Antwerp...	21- M M & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Ponani.....	552	Mahomed...	.....	K'vezar...	11-3 Shepherd & Co
Bahadur.....	829	Fukeera.....	.....	K'chi	11-3 Shephd & Co
Arabia	4167	Leigh.....	London.....	.....	18-3 P & O Co
Mohamadi	.....	Hoosein.....	.....	N F.....	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Circassia ..4632..	Haig..	Liverpool..	31-3 W & A Gr & Co	
2	Arabia.....2330	Read....	Lpool....	.....	14-3 W & A G & Co
3	Rubattino....	.....	3014....	Saporiti	Genoa...	15-3 G Crocco
4	Capri	.....	3714	Belsito	.....	China 17-3 G Crocco
16	Henzada.....	.....	1340	MacLean	P Gulf ...	M M & Co

V. DOCK H. WALL.

Dwarka..... 759 Carey.....K'chi..... 14-3 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Dwarka s.....	Carey	Buarch, Mar 4
	Lhasa s.....	Rothwell	Verawal, Mar 10
	Nizam s	Morgan	Calcutta Feb 15
12	R I M S Clive	Beauchamp.	Hongkong, Feb 24
	Chusan s	Kenrick	Shanghai, Feb 21

DEPARTURES.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Tabaristan s	Paramour ...	Karachi
	Arcadia s.....	Cubitt	Aden
	Ariel s	Race	Rotterdam
	City of Agra s	Browne.....	Karachi
12	Anchinoreg s	Reid	Calcutta
	Lord Kelvin s ...	Beck rieg ...	Calcutta
	Africa s	Evans	Persian Gulf
	Axenfels s	Weihmann ..	Hamburg, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Names.	Tons.	From
8	Byculla.....	1095	Moulmein
8	Bombay	2049	Singapore
8	Laisang	2225	Hongkong
8	Lowenburg.....	3633	Hamburg
8	Ora	3166	Bombay
8	Pundit	3832	Moji

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Names.	Tons.	For
8	Bengali	3620	Antwerp
8	Sunda	4-83	London
8	Marienfels	2616	Hburg & Bremen
9	Loibenfels	3703	Boston & New York
9	Kilbride	2385	Rangoon
9	Rewa.....	2519	London

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	From
4	Congella	Calcutta
6	Clan Macneil.....	Coast
7	Clan Monroe.....	Coast
8	Zibenghla	Rangoon
8	Sirdhana.....	Calcutta
8	Gwalior	Negapatam

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, arrived at London on the morning of the 10th instant.

ADEN, MAR. 8.

The P and O Co's steamer Macedonia, with the homeward Mails of the 4th instant, arrived here at 8-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

SUEZ, MAR. 9.

The P and O Co's steamer Peninsular, with the outwards Mails of the 3rd instant, left here at 9-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macalister s—92 cwt gum G Sojpal; 100 cwt gum J Nurbheram 4000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co; 5000 cwt wheat and 1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

Arabia s—150 cwt nigerseed A Blascheck and Co.

Circassia s—1001 cwt methoyseed Haner and Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—138 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 21 cases tea William M Bell; 20 cwt kajoo nuts and 840 cwt olibanum and 800 lb lemon grass oil M J Joomabhoy and Co; 30 cwt cuttle fish M Rowjee.

Clan Forbes s—170 bales hemp R Visram and Co; 6000 cwt wheat K D cassoon and Co; 1600 cwt mussoor 16000 cwt castorseed and 2200 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros; 601 cwt nigerseed A Blaecheck and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—2 bales carpets Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—150 cwt aloe fibre The Bombay Company.

FOR ANTWERP.

Langdale s—110 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

FOR HAMBURG.

Axenfels s—2 casks skins A Kilabitux.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—25 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—103 bales cotton Bamjee and Co.

Clan Macalister s—300 bales cotton Sorabjee Framjee and Co; 2000 cwt gingelseed Killick Nixon and Co; 50 tons old iron S Mamoojee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Coromandel s—20 bales hemp J Lobjee.

FOR KOBE

Riverdale s—300 bales cotton J Mooljee and Co; 200 bales cotton Cassoon J David and Co; 483 bales cotton N Futehally and Co; 5000 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 600 bales cotton D B Lam and Co; 800 bales cotton N H Madanwala and Co; 2000 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 1000 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—122 bales twist R S N Talati and Co

Coromandel s—2150 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—37 1-2 cwt Sharkfins P F Talati; 8 cwt sharkfins R Merally; 125 cwt olibanum M Tokersey; 151 1-2 kart sharkfins R Dhunjee and Co; 500 bales cotton Volkow Bros

Ceromandal s—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SKIN TORTURED BABIES

And Tired, Fretted Mothers

Find Comfort in Cuticura Soap and Ointment

When All Other Remedies and Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired, worried mothers in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

☞ "Send for "How to Cure Skin Tortures," etc.

"APENTA"

R.G.

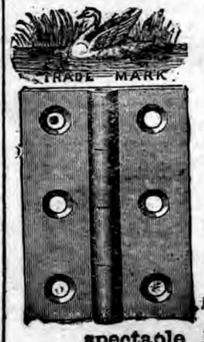
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

GOLD & CO.'S



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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00 000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

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London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

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JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALKER Esq
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£800,000
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Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9 520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

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The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS

are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than

HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON, cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. *Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.*

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D. GOPALACHARY'S
YURVEDIC
PLAGUE
REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

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Robert Bake, Esq., Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: ".....The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable....."

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctr and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidvat Examinations.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always send a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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And JEWELLERY are WORLD-FAMOUS. Here is Convincing Proof.

Silver 3/- Gold 3/0-

Neuchwang, China,
I have saved at least 20 per cent. by sending to you. The Diamond Ring is a Gem, and proves your assertion that you can and do give the highest value for money received."
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where a good antiseptic soap is often more a necessity than a luxury,

CALVERT'S
20 per cent
Carbolic Soap

has a ready sale, on account of its refreshing qualities, and the protection its use gives against mosquito bites. It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and is useful for insect bites or stings, ringworm, itch, &c.

Calvert's Disinfecting Powder
is guaranteed to contain 15% Carbolic and so is cheap to use as it need only be lightly sprinkled to destroy noxious and unpleasant odours and prevent the approach of infection. ½ lb., 1 lb. and 2½ lb. tins.

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Absolutely because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

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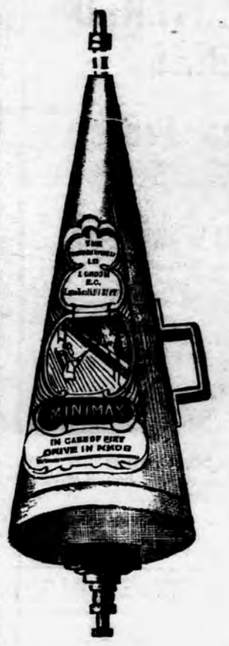

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Half the Price and Weight, Double the Efficiency and Handiness, and the most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.

SPECIAL CHEMICALS USED FOR GENERATING VAPOR.

NO PUMPS, NO HOSE, AUTOMATIC.

EXTINGUISHES OIL, CELLULOID, PETROLIUM, TAR, BENZINE.

Guaranteed to remain in Working Order For Any Length of Time.

SIMPLEST HANDLING.

Drive in the knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION:—

MINIMAX is self acting.
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MINIMAX can be used by any one, even lady or child.
MINIMUM of price, weight and size.

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A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

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Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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LONDON (By Appointment to H.M. the Queen) & PARIS.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

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IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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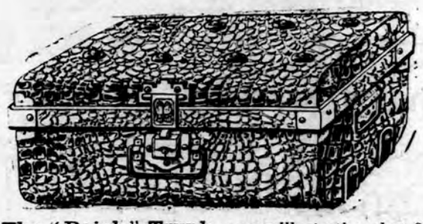
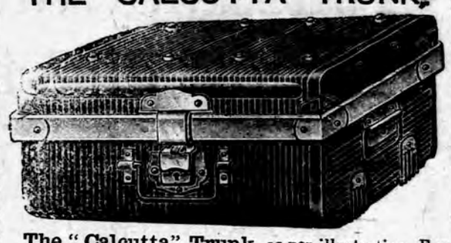
THE "RAJA" TRUNK.



The "Rajah" Trunk, as per illustration but fitted with Bar Lock, Enamelled Chocolate, a strong and reliable Trunk.

Sizes	24"	28"	30"	
Price Rs.	10-4	12-0	13-8	each.
Reduced ,,	,,	**9-0**	**10-4**	**12-0.**

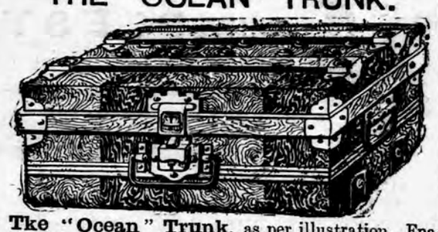
THE "CALCUTTA" TRUNK.



The "Calcutta" Trunk, as per illustration, Enamelled Chocolate, a very reliable Trunk.

Sizes	24"	26"	28"	30"	
Price Rs.	4-15	6-12	7-4	8-4	each.
Reduced ,,	,,	**4-8**	**5-14**	**6-8**	**7-8.** ,,

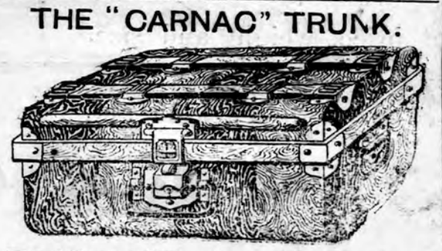
THE "OCEAN" TRUNK.



Tke "Ocean" Trunk, as per illustration, Enamelled Chocolate, well protected at all corners.

Sizes	24"	26"	28"	30"	32"	34"	
Price Rs.	9-4	11-4	12-0	13-4	13-0	17-0	each.
Reduced ,,	**8-0**	**9-4**	**10-8**	**11-8**	**13-0**	**15-0**	,,

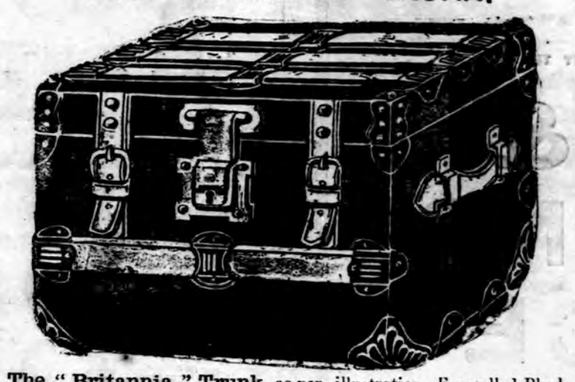
THE "CARNAC" TRUNK.



The "Carnac" Trunk, as per illustration, but fitted with Bar Lock, Enamelled Tan, strong and durable Trunk.

Sizes	26"	28"	30"	
Price Rs.	14-0	15-12	16-14	each.
Reduced ,, ,,	**12-0**	**14-0**	**15-0**	,,

THE "BRITANNIA" TRUNK.



The "Britannia" Trunk, as per, illustration. Enamelled Black, a very strong Trunk, bound with Steel Corners and Wood Batten, good Lock and Key.

Sizes:	26"	27"	29"	32"	inches.
Prices, Rs.	18-0	21-0	24-0	27-8	each.
Reduced Prices, ,,	**16-0**	**19-0**	**21-0**	**24-0**	,,

THE "MALABAR" TRUNK.

AN IDEAL LADIES' DRESS TRUNK.

LADIES' DRESS BASKET.

THE "P. & O." DRESS BASKET.

THE TRUNK FOR LADIES!

Ladies' Dress Baskets, as per above illustration, close wicker throughout, covered Japanned waterproof canvas, with eight strong leather corners, fitted with rollers, good lock and key.

Size:	30"	33"	
Price Rs.	28-12	30-8	each.
Reduced to ,,	**26-0**	**28-0**	,,

TOILET TIDY FOR BOARD-SHIP.

Waterproof Toilet Tidy.

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Reduced Price, Rs. **1-14** each.

THE "SUTHERLAND" TRAVELLING CASES.

The "Sutherland" Travelling Suit Cases, as per illustration, Enamelled Black, a very strong and neat Case.

Sizes:	24	26	inches.
Prices Rs.	11-8	12-12	each.
Reduced Prices ,,	**10-0**	**11-8**	,,

THE "ADMIRAL" STEEL TRUNK.

The "Admiral Steel Trunk, as per illustration, a strong and a very reliable Trunk.

Sizes:	24"	26"	28"	30"	32"	34"	
Prices Rs.	12-0	13-8	15-8	16-12	18-8	21-8	each.
Reduced to Rs.	**10-0**	**11-8**	**13-8**	**15-8**	**16-8**	**19-0**	,,

THE "MALABAR" STEEL TRUNK.

The "Malabar" Steel Trunk, as per illustration, made of best steel, fitted with Patent Fittings, Brass Lever Lock and duplicate Keys, Lid protected by Patent Wood Battens, Steel Corner Clips, Enamelled Crocodile. Reduced Prices.

Size:	27 by 17½ by 17 ins.	Rs. 30-8,	Rs. **28-0**
,,	30 by 20 by 18½ ins.	,, 32-8,	, **29-8**
,,	33 by 23½ by 21 ins.	., 37-8,	,, **33-0**

THE "SARATOGA" TRUNK.

GOING CHEAP.

Sizes:	30"	32"	34"	
Prices, Rs.	29-8	32-9	37-8	each.
Special Reduction ,,	**25-0**	**28-0**	**30-0**	,,

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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60 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

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